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VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1870. NO. 265.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

Shots Exchanged Between War Vessels.

Relative Strength of the Armies.

The French Have Been Made Soldiers--The Prussians Mere Militia.

The Baltic to Play an Important Part in the Struggle.

France Refuses to Concede its Neutrality.

The Emperor Napoleon Ill.

Prussia Massing Troops Between Coblentz and Mayence.

AN ENGLISH VESSEL FIRED INTO BY FRENCH CRUISERS.

English Officers Ordered Back by the French.

Skirmishing Along the Frontier.

The Advance Guards Coming Together.

Extraordinary Precautions to Prevent the Sending of News.

Prussia Acting on the Defensive.

BISMARCK CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS

ENGLISH FLEET EXPECTED AT ANTWERP.

Address of President Schneider to the Emperor.

THE EMPEROR'S REPLY.

Speech of Senator Schurz at Washington—The War and the Food Question—False Reports by Speculators, &c., &c.

War Vessels Exchange Shots.

PARIS, July 22, midnight.—A report is current that the French men-of war Aviso and Hirondelle, in the North Sea, have exchanged shots with a Prussian vessel.

Death of Gen. Dovay.

Gen. Dovay, while on his way to the seat of war, died suddenly of apoplexy.

Napoleon

PARIS, July 22.—The Emperor Napoleon was to have left to-night for the headquarters of the army at Nancy, twenty-nine miles south of Metz, on the left bank of the Moselle, but is ill at St. Cloud, and will not, therefore, join the army for some time. Marshal Lebeouf left for Nancy yesterday.

No Alliance between Spain and France.

The *Moniteur*, the ministerial organ, in its issue of to-day says that it is not true that Spain has concluded an alliance with France. Spain will remain neutral.

The Baltic to Play an Important Part in the War.

The *Moniteur* adds, relative to the demand of Prussia for the neutrality of the Baltic sea, that any support of Prussia in this demand will be regarded as an act of hostility to France, as the Baltic is destined to play an important role in the war.

Military Movements.

General L'Admirault, commanding the Fourth Corps of the French army, has arrived at Metz. General Frossard, commanding the Second Corps, has arrived at Saint Avold, Department of Moselle. The French army corps are echeloned along the frontier.

Operations will commence in conjunction with the disembarking of the corps under General Comte de Montauban, Count of Palikao, on Prussian territory.

The French Navy.

Admiral Mantze is surveying the northern coast. His headquarters are at Dunkirk.

Admiral William commands the northern iron-clad squadron of the French navy.

The Bavarian Contingent.

BERLIN, July 22—The King of Prussia has tendered to the King of Bavaria his most heartfelt thanks for the promptitude and spontaneity with which he came to the moment of peril to Germany by contributing to her relief. The legion sent by Bavaria has been incorporated into the Third Army Corps, which is under the command of Prince Frederick Carl.

Relative Strength of the Armies.

The belligerents begin with about a quarter of a million of men each. The French have already been made soldiers while the Prussians are mere militia. France puts an army in the field, while Prussia is only an armed people.

Suspension of Steamer Service.

The North German Lloyds to-day announce the suspension of steamer service to America.

An English Vessel Fired Into by French Cruisers.

LONDON, July 22.—A Tyne collier, on arriving at New Castle to-day, reports having been fired upon by French cruisers at sea.

Prussia Massing Troops Between Coblentz and Mayence.

Advices have been received here to the effect that the Prussian troops have retired from their position between Luxembourg and Pattinate, and are now massing between Coblentz and Mayence.

The Affair at Forbach.

The following details of affair at Forbach, which has been various!y reported as a battle and a skirmish between the Customs patrol, are published here to-day. Two regiments of French buzzers and a body of Urlaner German troops, commanded by Gen. Manteuffel, met on the frontier. The French immediately made preparations to receive an attack. At length one of the Urlaner come forward; the French allowed him to approach, supposing him as a deserter or expecting a parley. On coming near the Urlaner fired at the commander of the French. He missed his mark and turned and fled amid a shower of bullets.

English Officers ordered Back.

METZ, July 21.—A correspondent of the London *Times*, while attempting to follow the armies of France, was refused passage yesterday, but liberated this morning. Two English officers, who were observing the movements of the military, were sent back to a railway station under charge of a *gen d'arme*.

The Attitude of Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 22—The rumor that the Turkish reserves had been ordered out, or that Turkey had isolated herself, is officially denied.

A Request from Switzerland.

PARIS, July 22—It is reported to-day that Switzerland has asked permission to occupy Chablais, the most northern province of Savoy, on Lake Geneva, claiming that by the treaty of Vienna it is her right so to do. The *Moniteur* says this movement is not confirmed.

No Reports of Engagements.

LONDON, July 22, 4 P. M.—No reports of engagements, other than those already forwarded, have been received, either here or at Paris.

Meeting of Prim and Scopo'd on the Franco-Spanish Frontier.

PARIS, July 22—It was reported to-day on good authority that General Prim lately met Prince Leopold, of Hohenzollern, on the Franco-Spanish frontier.

The Circular of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, July 22.—The *Journal Officel* publishes the circular of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated July 21, and addressed to the diplomatic agents of France at foreign capitals. The circular mentions the explanation made on the 15th of July in the Chambers in regard to the rapid events of a negotiation in which, as fast as we redoubled our efforts to preserve peace, the secret designs were developed of an adversary resolved to render it impossible. Whether the Berlin Cabinet has judged a war necessary for the accomplishment of their projects against the self-government of the German States, or hardly satisfied at having established in the center of Europe a military power formidable to all its neighbors, they had wished to turn to account the power already acquired by displacing definitely, to the advantage of Prussia, the international equilibrium. The premeditated intention to refuse us guarantees which were indispensable to our security, as well as our honor, showed itself by the strongest evidence in their conduct of the negotiation.

The circular then mentions the candidature of Prince Hohenzollern, and declared that the Berlin cabinet hoped to place that Prince on the throne of Charles V by surprise, believing that Europe would accept an accomplished fact, and that France, in spite of her temporary displeasure, would hesitate to oppose the express will of the Spanish people, who were friendly to her. The French Government, informed of the danger from this intrigue, did not hesitate to denounce it to the representatives of the people, and to the foreign Powers. All have felt that Prussia was alone in her unscrupulous policy, and that, knowing herself to be without support in the common right, she has nevertheless sought to impose upon Europe the further abuse of so dangerous an extension of her influence. France took up the cause of the balance of powers, knowing it to be the cause of all peoples, menaced like herself by the disproportionate aggrandizement of one royal house. In doing so, she has not placed herself in opposition to her own maxims and policy, or those of the Great Powers.

The circular cites as proof the cases of Belgium, Greece and Naples, and the refusal of the Great Powers to allow any of their princes to mount those thrones. The circular then mentions the withdrawal of the Prince of Hohenzollern, the refusal of Prussia to give guarantees, and other incidents which have followed, adding that France ought to demand guarantees, since Prussia had already given her word that the Prince of Hohenzollern should not mount the throne of Spain. When, in March, 1869, there had been a question of his candidature, the French minister at Berlin told the King that a Prussian could not reign in Spain. Count Bismark said that France need not concern herself at a contingent so improbable, and Herr Vontdiel, Prussian Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, gave his word of honor that a Hohenzollern was not and could not be a candidate. If assurances thus solemn cannot be relied upon, diplomatic intercourse must cease. In repudiating such pledges, Prussia challenges France, who now only demands, in view of previous tergiversation, that the former renunciation of her designs be made real and permanent.

The circular concludes by declaring that history must assign to Prussia the responsibility for a war which she had the means of avoiding, and which, while she ought to deplore it she has rather sought it, and adds: "Under what circumstance has she done this? It is when France, for four years past, has refrained with an almost exaggerated scrupulousness from invoking against her treaties, concluded under the mediation of the Emperor, but to which she has failed to give a voluntary support of all the acts of this Government, which has only thought of the means of freeing herself from the obligations of treaties on the while signing them, Europe has been witness. Let Europe pronounce upon the justice of the cause.

Reported Skirmish.

PARIS, July 22, 9 P. M.—The evening journals report several skirmishes yesterday between the advanced guard along the frontier, but give no details. It is extremely difficult to obtain any intelligence of the war, as correspondents are strictly forbidden from approaching the army lines.

A Point of Observation Blockaded.

The authorities of Strasbourg no longer permit strangers to ascend the steeple of the Cathedral, because the movements of the troops on both sides could be seen from that point.

The Emperor's Billet at Strasbourg.

Quarters were prepared for the Emperor and staff at Strasbourg.

Volunteers.

The number of volunteers enlisted for the war is 97,000.

Lady Nurses for the War.

Many ladies offer their services as nurses for the wounded while in service. They will wear costumes similar to those of the Sisters of Charity.

Contributions by the Bank of France.

PARIS, July 22.—The General Council of the Bank of France, by advice of the Government, have voted to give 100,000 francs to the Sanitary Society, and resolved to continue the salaries of all employees called into the military service, whether in the army, the Reserve, or the Garde Mobile.

French Fishermen in Newfoundland.

Vessels have been sent to Newfoundland to notify the French fishermen of the declaration of war.

A Serious Accusation.

The *Journal Officel* reprints from the *Journal de Francfort* the accusation that Count Bray, the Bavarian Minister. He is charged with misleading the Bavarian Chambers by announcing that the French troops had invaded Bavaria, and it is alleged that by this falsehood he succeeded in forcing the Chambers to vote the required subsidies.

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Bismarck and General Maltki are equally confident, and are unreserved in the predictions of success.

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The French journals object to the neutralization of the Baltic.

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It is said Count Poukao will command the expedition to enter Prussia through Denmark.

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The Garde Mobile of France have been called out for active duty, and none of the men will be allowed substitutes.

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A dispatch from Berne says the Swiss government has forbidden the exportation of cereals and horses.

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General Lebeouff left Paris to-day for the front. It is said the Emperor will go to-morrow, but the departure is not certain.

Proclamation to the French and Manifesto to the Germans.

A proclamation from the Emperor to the French people is expected on Sunday. A manifesto to the Germans will follow and be introduced into Germany by way of Italy.

Spain Firm for Neutrality.

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Reception at the Tuileries—Address of President Schneider.

PARIS, July 22.—The Emperor came to Paris to-day and received the Corps Legislatif at the Tuileries. President Schneider, in the name of the Corps Legislatif, addressed the Emperor as follows:

"Sire: The Corps Legislatif has terminated its labors. It has unanimously voted all subsidies and all laws needed for the national defense, thus giving a signal proof of its patriotism. It is for the moment not the who declares war, but he who causes it, for the real author, there will be but one voice among the nations to lay the responsibility upon Prussia, who, maddened by the unhoped for successes, and encouraged by our patience and desire to preserve for Europe the benefit of peace, has conspired against our security and attacked our honor. In such a case, France knows her duty. Ardent hopes follow you to the army, which, accompanied by your son, you take command of. Behind you, behind your army, so accustomed to carry high the standard of France, is the nation. Remit without uneasiness to its regency to your august spouse. She will unite with the authority her great qualities; insure the force given by the liberal institutions inaugurated by you. The heart of the nation is with you and the army.

The Emperor's Reply.

The Emperor replied as follows: "Messieurs: I experience great satisfaction, on the eve of my departure for the army, in being able to thank you for the patriotic cooperation you have given my government. War is legitimate when it is made with the assent of the country and the approbation of its representatives. You are right in reading the words of Montesquieu, 'The true author of a war is not he who declares, but he who renders it necessary.' We have done all that depends on us to avoid, and I may say that the entire nation in its irresistible force, has dictated our resolution. I confide to you, in parting, the Empress, who will call you second her, should circumstances require. She knows how to fill courageously the duty with the position imposes. I take with me my son. He will learn in the midst of the army how to serve his country. Resolved to pursue with energy the great mission confided to me, I have faith in the success of our arms, for I know that France is standing behind me, and that God protects us.

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LONDON, July 22.—Switzerland asks France that Chablais and Franciguy be declared neutral ground, which was refused.

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The Rothschilds here have lost twenty millions by the war. Erlanger and other bankers have also lost heavily.

Correspondence Between Secretary Fish and Minister Washburne.

WASHINGTON, July 22—The following has been telegraphed to our Minister at Paris:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
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"To E. B. Washburne, Minister, Paris:

"The Government and people of the United States desire to see the German seaports on the coast, Hamburg and Norfolk for postal communication with Europe. The arrangement with the United States Post office Department. Inquire whether the steamer will be exempt from capture. Report by cable.

(Signed) "HAMILTON FISH, Sec'y of State."

"To Secretary Fish, Washington:

"The government refuses to exempt the North German steamers from capture, except those at sea, ignorant of war, which may enter French ports.

(Signed) "WASHBURNE."

The Liberation of Ireland

MEMPHIS, July 22.—Several prominent Irishmen, in letters to the press, deny that the proposed mass meeting of Irish citizens to-morrow night will be for any other purpose than to take steps to see that England's difficulties involved in the war, to liberate Ireland.

The Neutrality of Turkey.

WASHINGTON, July 22—The State Department to-day received an official information from Constantinople that the report that Turkey has placed or intends to place her army and navy on a war footing is grossly unfounded, the Sublime Porte having decided to maintain strict neutrality.

The Germans and the Fenians on the European War.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The German finance committee have been engaged to-day in raising funds for wounded soldiers in the Prussian army. About $6,000 have been obtained so far, and the committee are confident of collecting at least $50,000 within a brief period.

The Irish Fenians have a meeting in progress to-night to discuss the European war news, and will continue until a late hour. Most of the speakers take the side of Prussia, but there is an evident strong feeling in favor of France in the audience.

Carl Schurz on the War.

At a German mass meeting, on Wednesday evening, Senator Schurz spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I desire to join my weak voice to the great cry that is coming up from the Germans here to-night and throughout this land, and I will do my best to speak to you on the great question before us. It is not alone the Germans who join in this great cry, God be thanked. The Americans have also made their voices heard with ours. All American take part in this enthusiasm. Fellow-citizens: A great war is before us, a war by which hundreds—aye, millions of fellow-beings will be thrown into indescribable misery; and for this untold suffering and misfortune we have to thank but one man. And why? Because a German Prince has been invited to occupy the Spanish throne? Because a French ambassador has impudently thrust himself upon the privacy of King William, and been rebuked by him therefor? Is there any single person with a healthy reasoning mind who can believe that in this age of progress and freedom a family alliance can change the history of the world? (Applause.) No! the time has passed when the peace of the world can be disturbed by such paltry means! But we must say, fellow citizens, that in this matter at Ems too much kindness has always shown itself in the perfect gentleman. (A voice—Three cheers for the old gentleman, "oder alte Herr" which were given with a will). Yes, fellow citizens, should be glad that there was a man on the German throne who was able to throw back this insult in the face of the Frenchman who dared to insult him. According to the ancient but simple German notions of honor, fellow citizens, that in this matter at Ems too much kindness has always shown itself in the perfect gentleman. (A voice—Three cheers for the old gentleman, "oder alte Herr" which were given with a will). Yes, fellow citizens, should be glad that there was a man on the German throne who was able to throw back this insult in the face of the Frenchman who dared to insult him. According to the ancient but simple German notions of honor, fellow citizens, that in this matter at Ems too much kindness has always shown itself in the perfect gentleman, has refrained with an almost exaggerated scrupulousness from invoking against her treaties, concluded under the mediation of the Emperor, but to which she has failed to give a voluntary support of all the acts of this Government, which has only thought of the means of freeing herself from the obligations of treaties on the while signing them, Europe has been witness. Let Europe pronounce upon the justice of the cause.

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MEMPHIS, July 22.—Several prominent Irish-

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

The Dead Lock in our Mail Service.

Our Consuls Refused Leave to Become Newspaper Correspondents—Funeral of M. Prevost-Paradol—Election or No Election in Georgia—The Fur Seal Contract—War Against Pension Swindlers, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1870.

The Lock in Our Mail Service.

Telegrams have been received here from an authentic source, saying the Bremen steamers are finally and definitely withdrawn from the ocean, in consequence of Napoleon's refusal to exempt private property from seizure. This action settles all question as to the transportation of mails by that line, and passengers for Germany and Prussia must reach their destination from England by British steamers.

Want to be Correspondents.

Application has been made to the State Department on behalf of some of our Consuls in Northern Europe who wish to go into the field as newspaper correspondents. Secretary Fish declines to give them permission to do so.

Sheridan's European Tour.

General Sheridan will leave for New York, *en route* for Europe, about the middle of next week. The question as to Admiral Porter is not yet settled. If he wishes to go abroad with Sheridan, Secretary Robeson will give him leave, but would probably send one of our vessels over with them.

No Later News.

The State Department has no dispatches today, except one from Minister Washburne, showing that no arrangement can be made for carrying the mails on the Bremen steamers. The Hamburg steamers are still running, but it must be at considerable risk.

Funeral of Prevost-Paradol.

The funeral services of M. Paradol were held at one of the Catholic churches this morning. There was a great crowd in attendance. All the foreign legations were represented, and among the persons present were Secretaries Fish, Boutwell, Robeson, Cox, and Belknap, General Sherman, Admiral Porter, and Senator Sumner. There were also a few of the impressive. A guard of marines escorted the hearse to the church and to the cemetery. Admiral Porter, in the carriage with M. Berthemy. Nearly all the French residents of the city attended the funeral, and Prussia was represented by her Minister and his Secretary, the latter of whom rode in the procession to the church.

The Georgia Case.

The Bullock men are representing in the Georgia papers that the bill for the admission of their State was held by Trumbull and other leading Senators to declare against an election in November, and that the President signed the bill on that understanding. This is probably further from the truth. Trumbull and the leading Republicans would have protested against such an interpretation, had there been occasion, and the President has said over and over again that there is no power of avoiding an election to the fall except by violation of the Constitution.

The Seal Contract.

The Secretary of the Treasury will not let the contract under the Alaska fur seal act till the 1st of August, as there are other bidders. It is believed that not more than two or three mean business, the rest being mere speculative bids from men anxious to retire for a consideration. Hutchinson & Co. have already been ruled out by the Secretary, and two are the Parisian firm of Delarue & Co., the majority of the Russian company who voted for the act meant that the exclusive right to kill seals on the Alaska Fur Company, and the chances seem to be that this intention will be executed.

War on Pension Swindlers.

The Commissioner of Pensions last fall organized a war upon persons who were defrauding the government and pensioners through their claims. Numerous arrests have been made, and many persons have been sent to prison, seven who were indicted ran away, and fifty-six cases are waiting trial. The work is very heavy, as our Government has a hundred dollars for pensioners, and a little over eleven thousand for the government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1870.

OUR TROUBLE WITH VENEZUELA.

The War Department will in a few days send three additional vessels to the Gulf of Mexico. The government of Venezuela having persistently refused to comply with the terms of the convention between that country and the United States on account of the claims of American citizens against that government, the President has directed that the United States naval force should be sent to Venezuela to enforce the collection of these claims. The terms of the above provisions of the Convention are that the customs and duties at certain ports of Venezuela should be set apart for the payment of the claims of American citizens. Instead of this, Falcon has appropriated the money to his own use. Information to that effect has been received at the State Department, and the President and Cabinet have decided to send the vessels. The French and Prussian Governments having men-of-war there for the purpose of enforcing the claims of their citizens, and Venezuela having waited a reasonable time, now proposes to indemnify the claims of France and Prussia.

RENEWED VIGILANCE IN THE INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Internal Revenue Commissioner calls for renewed vigilance of the officials in the Southern States, in the matter of illicit distilleries, by the use of counterfeit and old stamps.

THE OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE MINISTER PARADOL.

Were celebrated to-day at St. Matthew's Catholic Church, the Very Reverend Father Hamilton officiating as chief mourner. All the foreign legations were present, including Baron Gerolt. Also, members of the Cabinet, General Sherman, Admiral Porter, Senators Cameron, Stockton and other prominent persons. Many of those in the church the body was shipped to New York.

SECRETARY FISH

Left for New York to-night.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Two men named Grisshart and Shanks were burned to death in a warehouse at Madison, Ind., on Thursday. The building contained a large quantity of whisky, which was killed by a stroke of lightning. Two others named Drummond and Butler were killed by lightning a few miles from the same city.

Chevalier Charles T. De Loosey, for the past twenty years Austrian Consul General at New York, died suddenly Thursday night while walking through Thirteenth street. He was seized with a fit and fell to the pavement, and expired in a few minutes. Death is supposed to have been caused by apoplexy. M. De Loosey was sixty years of age.

Another revolution, having for its object the overthrow of Baez, is imminent in San Domingo.

J. W. Walter Phillips, who has been respited twelve times, was hung yesterday at Richmond, Va., for murder committed in February, 1867. He confessed his guilt.

The Heywood chair factory, Union machine works and Simond's machine knife factory in Fitchburg, Mass., were burned Thursday night. Loss $80 000.

It is stated the home government of Canada will guarantee a loan for the construction of the Pacific Railway from Montreal to British Columbia.

The loss by the Davton (Nevada) fire of a few days ago, is over $100,000. Insurance light.

Dayton, California, was entirely destroyed by fire on Thursday last.

The Brown College crew won the Freshman race at the regatta at Worcester, Mass., yesterday. In the race, which was rowed over the Lake course, a distance of three miles, the Yale crew came in eighteen minutes and forty-five seconds, but the referee decided in favor of the Harvard crew, on account of the Yale crew having fouled the Harvard boat lost its rudder.

The Shaker Colony at Greely, Col., were drawing lots for their land Tuesday, lots of forty and eighty acres being distributed. The colony is reported prosperous.

Dr J. S. Hildreth, a well known physician of Chicago, died suddenly yesterday morning from an overdose of laudanum, which narcotic he took to relieve him from neuralgia.

Warner M. Bateman, United States District Attorney, lost his child, three months old, by a gunshot accident, on Thursday last, at Glendale, near Cincinnati. He was driving to the depot with his family, when the horses took fright and ran away. Mrs. Bateman and child out. Mr. Bateman was injured.

The officers of the steamers from Louisville, at Cincinnati yesterday, report much damage by the storm on Thursday, along the river, about seventy miles below Cincinnati, on the Indiana side. Four men were killed by lightning at the mouth of Laughery creek, on the railroad. The depot was struck and burned.

The opinion, says an Omaha dispatch of yesterday, is universal in Nebraska that Indian troubles will be troublesome hereafter. Miners and settlers in Northwestern Colorado are gathering together for mutual protection. It was reported that the agency buildings on White river were burned by them, and that Colorado, one of the Ute chiefs, was killed. The settlers must keep out of the park for two months.

Fatal Accident—Politician Serenaded.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND. July 23, 1870.

Yesterday a man named August Hizer, a well digger, was fatally injured by being struck with a pump stock which he was helping to take from a well. He died a few hours after receiving the injuries.

Hon. Thomas Ewing, John Calerick, of this city, the Democratic nominee for Congress, was serenaded at his residence by a band of music, and addressed by a large and enthusiastic crowd. Mr. Calerick made a neat and highly appropriate speech, in response to the call. He will enter upon the campaign immediately, and work incessantly until the end of the fight.

A Car Load of Gasoline Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., July 22, 1870.

About ten o'clock last night a car standing on the side track of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad, loaded with gasoline in small boxes, caught fire from the sparks of a locomotive, and was entirely consumed. It made a very bright light, when could be seen for miles, and as box after box exploded and the flames leaped high in the air the effect was very grand.

Considerable excitement exists in Tionesta over the discovery of a copper mine on Dutch Hill. They are progressing slowly with the sinking of the shaft. It is now about forty feet deep. It is thought by many that it will be finished the coming week.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

M. Berthony to Remain in Washington as French Minister—A French Historian on the Extravagant Pretensions of the Pope—Municipal Elections in France—Riot at Cologne—Details of the Massacre of Foreigners at Pekin—The Allocution of the Pope on the Infallibility Dogma—Parliament—The Education Bill Passed, &c., &c.

Berthony to Remain at Washington.

PARIS, July 22—It has been officially announced that M. Berthony, owing to the death of Prevost Paradol will remain in Washington as French Minister.

Municipal Elections in France.

PARIS, July 22.—Municipal elections in France will be held on the 6th August.

Riot at Cologne.

PARIS, July 22.—A riot occurred at Cologne in consequence of the high prices of provisions.

The Massacre at Pekin.

LONDON, July 22—Details of the massacre of foreigners at Pekin are received. The first accounts did not exaggerate the horrors of the affair. Neither age or sex were spared, and some persons were burned to death in the building destroyed.

Allocution of the Pope on Infallibility.

PARIS, July 22—The following is the allocution delivered by the Pope on the promulgation of the infallibility dogma: The activity of the Sovereign Pontiff has been great, but it does not destroy. It builds; it does not oppress, it sustains; and it often defends the rights of our brethren—that is, the rights of the Bishops and of some who have not voted with us. Let them feel that they have voted in error, and let them remember the Lord is not error. Let them remember that a few years ago they thought as we do. Have they then two consciences, two wills on the same subject? We pray, then, that God, who alone makes miracles, will illumine their hearts and minds that they may return to the bosom of their Father, that is the Sovereign Pontiff, the unworthy Vicar of Christ, and work with us against the enemies of the church. Let us hope that we may say with St. Augustine, "Lord you have given us your admirable light and now we see." May heaven bless you all.

France and Rome.

Henry Martin, the French historian, publishes a long article in the *Siecle* this morning, taking ground that France ought to break with Rome, saying that the extravagant pretensions of the Pope are fatal to the liberties of the Gallican church.

Parliament.

LONDON, July 22—In the Lords Earl Carnavon moved a resolution of thanks to the Canadians for repelling the Fenian invasion. A lively opposition was manifested, and after a long discussion the resolution was withdrawn.

The House of Commons finally passed the Education bill, 179 to 50.

Miscellaneous News.

PLYMOUTH, July 22—The steamship Halastia, of the Hamburg line from New York, arrived safely to-day. It is not yet known whether she will proceed to Hamburg.

LONDON, July 22.—The steamship Helvetia, of the London and New York Line, arrived at Havre yesterday.

The Markets.

LONDON, July 22—The demand here for money since the closing in rate of interest at the Bank of England on Thursday has been particularly urgent.

LONDON, July 22, Evening.—Consols 93; American securities steady; five-twenties, 1865—85⅝; 67s, 85⅞; 65s, 82; 10 40s 80. Eries 19; Illinois Central 87. Atlantic and Great Western 21. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, July 22—Cotton market steady; middling uplands 9¾d; Orleans 9¾d; sales 10,000 bales, including 500 speculative and export.

California white wheat 11s 1d; red western 10s 2½d. Flour 24s 6d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 35s 9d. Oats 23s 3d. Barley 34s. Pork 85s. Lard 67s. Bacon—Cumberland cut 45s 6d. Beef firm at 117s. Lard 73s. Cheese 63s. Bacon firm; 59-60 for short and long middles.

PRODUCE—Common resin 5s 3d@5s 6d; fine resin 5s 9d. Spirits petroleum 1s; refined is 6½d. Tallow active at 35s 3d. Turpentine 1s. Linseed oil 28s 6d. Sugar firm at 42s.

LONDON, July 22—Tallow 45s. Sperm oil 98. Sugar 42s. Calcutta linseed 53s@53s 6d. Hops 5@5s 5d. Petroleum at Antwerp steady at 47 francs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 22, 1870.

THE REMAINS OF PREVOST PARADOL.

The remains of Minister Paradol arrived to-night, and were taken on board the steamer Lafayette.

THE MURDER OF ALDERMAN SCANNEL.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury to-night was that Alderman Scannel was shot by Thos. Bonahue.

THE TURF.

At Prospect Park course to-day Western Girl won the first race and purse, six heats, trotting; best time 2:27. The Second Race for $1,00 was won by Lady Thorn, beating Goldsmith Maid; time 2:20¾, 2:20¾, 2:21¾. The latter was her best performance.

WHY MR. BOTLEY WAS RECALLED.

**General Butler's Views About the Matter—A Glimpse of the

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIIId DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIInd DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

TO-DAY'S dispatches indicate that the United States, as well as Prussia, is likely to have trouble with Venezuela. It is unfortunate for these South American Republics that they have so long been acting dishonestly toward each other that they cannot keep faith with nations having the power to force them to observe their treaties

ONE deleterious influence of the war upon American interests will arise from the suspension of the North German Lloyds steamship line to America announced to-day. This line has been the main artery through which German immigration came to us, and our loss, on that account alone, from its suspension will be severe enough to make it worth while to seek a remedy in steamship lines of our own.

THOUGH reluctant to do so, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, it is said, has accepted the English Mission and will depart to enter on the duties at the earliest day possible. The appointment was made without any intimation from the President of such an intention. He is not suspected of a wish to frame his own instructions, nor is it believed he will place Mr. SUMNER above the administration in the performance of his duties in and his intercourse with Englishmen.

THE *Nation* said the other day "the speculative era is ended." Not so, the war is sending up the price of gold and other things has set the speculators fiercely at work, and fortunes are again made and lost in a trice. A. T. STEWART, by selling at 122 3-8 gold which he bought at 113, has just cleared a cool million, and a protege of VANDERBILT, who was cleaned out on Black Friday, has netted similarly a neat quarter of a million in a few days. But for one fortune made ten have been lost, and in England, the telegraph tells us, as in America, yesterday's millionaires are this day's beggars.

AFTER several days of silence the "organ" breaks out again. It seems to be troubled by "prickly heat." It is the season when weak constitutions have the complaints. The occasion of this manifestation is the fact that Mr. WHITE'S name continues to stand on the Republican ticket. The reason for this it has tried hard to find out, and a mystery is in it. The Reformers, the "organ" should understand, attend to their own affairs in their own way—keeping in view all the while the certain overthrow of the Rings. When the Republican ticket was nominated it asserted that not a candidate would stand. Now it admits that "few of the candidates have accepted," which is something for the eruptive organ to say, considering that it so recently called the Reformers "whelps," and gave notice it was going to "kick them into outer darkness." Failing to successfully do the "kicking," it said that no nominations would be made, which was just as truthful as that "there are several vacancies to be supplied." The "organ's" present assertion sounds strangely in view of the fact that the whole pack of ringleaders were at the Reform Convention, working as though their lives depended on getting themselves or their favorites nominated, in doing which they openly admitted that the Convention was the controlling power. Let the "organ" compose itself as much as circumstances will admit. The death to which it and the Rings with it are doomed shall be as merciful as possible—but absolutely certain.

AN UNPOPULAR VIEW.

Many affirm that in the contest between France and Prussia the right is so clearly on the side of the latter that to withhold our sympathy is a sin. The truth we suppose to be that few of us are qualified to form an approximatively just estimate of the merits of the controversy. We have never been much concerned about the balance of power in Europe. Comparatively few of us know much about the frequent and sanguinary wars to which it has given rise through a long course of centuries. As a practical question, it has no more interest for us than the disputes of the Heptarchy or the jangle between Lilliput and Blefuscu. But to the people of France it is a vital question, in which Independence and subjugation are involved. If we suppose that the Confederates of the South had succeeded in establishing themselves as a slave republic, and then reflect how we should regard their annexation of Mexico ane Canada, we may perhaps form some notion of the feelings with which Frenchmen contemplate the possibility of Spain coming under the influence of the Hohenzollerns.

Another element in the European imbroglio which it is difficult for us to understand, is the principle of loyalty—or devotion to a King and his dynasty. Equally unintelligible to us is the correlative or reciprocal feeling in the royal person who receives the homage of his subjects. All the royal house of Prussia who believe in God at all, believe in the divine right of their dynasty to rule. These principles, mere figments, antequated illusions to us, are involved as great practical realities in the European war. For years Count BISMARCK has been toiling in intrigue for the aggrandizement of the house whose dignity is, in part, his own. The other reigning families of Germany were frightened and horrified by the encroachments upon their rights, and in these feelings their subjects very generally sympathized until the glory and prestige of German unity, the power in Europe possible to the German States if combined, were made manifest in the war of 1866. All Tentons were dazzled by the prospect of a Pan-German Union under a single head, which could stand up against Europe combined. The German who did not exult in the anticipation when he recalled the degradation of the past, must have been very destitute of either pride or ambition. And yet it is certain that since shortly after the battle of Sadowa, discontent with the Prussian system has been growing rapidly not only in the States absorbed, but in Prussia proper. In the neighboring countries the increased power of Prussia has been regarded with increasing anxiety. In the actual war we hear that Holland is neutral. But even within the last month the King has formed a new Cabinet in which the first place is held by Mr. THORBECKE, one of the ablest statesmen in Holland and notoriously anti-Prussian. In Germany the declaration of war by France, by silencing the growing discontent and by combining all Germans in defense of their soil against a hated enemy, is so manifestly a boon to BISMARCK, it is so clearly in the interest of his unification policy that one can hardly help believing that it is, in part at least, the result of his direct endeavor. The remembrance of French domination in Germany is peculiarly bitter, and nothing was so certain to make Germans forget their differences and combine for a single purpose as the prospect of its renewal. In recurring with resentment to the invasions of NAPOLEON, the Germans are apt to forget that if the French entered their territory as enemies, it was in retaliation for the invasion of French territory by Germans. In fact, the Princes with their wretched dynasties were at the root of the evil, and in delivering Germany from the venerable system by which those royal people adjusted matters for their own convenience, the French nation performed a very important part—and thus rendered a service to Germany.

As Americans we are not called upon to admire or patronize LOUIS NAPOLEON. He is certainly much to blame in the matter of the present war, and the people of France are doomed to suffer for his intrigues, as the people of Germany will suffer for those of the celebrated Count. We, therefore, cannot but think that while sympathizing with each nation in its calamity, an attitude of strict impartiality towards both best becomes the American people. For one thing we are sure, that

"War's a game, which, were their subjects wise,
Kings would not play at."

THE WAY THE COURT HOUSE RING DO IT—AGAIN.

When men perpetrate a wrong, especially if it be in an official capacity, the insane idea of going ahead instead of retracing their steps, generally seizes them. The latest illustration of this is seen in the course of the gentlemen who, as a majority of the Board, awarded the Court House Job, which, Mr. LUCAS, as Chairman, so earnestly defends. This gentleman is unfortunate in the character of the defense he makes. It had been better had he said nothing. He goes into a rather confused explanation, wherein waste leaves, blank pages, etc., are conspicuous, to disprove that there will be anything like "thirty" books, and to convey the idea that the job after all is but a small affair. Now we have examined this defense or explanation, and find that, taking his own data and making all the allowance Mr. LUCAS claims for blanks and waste pages, *his defense amounts to an admission that the job will exceed twenty books!* If, with a wish to make it as small as possible, the number of books cannot be brought to less than twenty, what, we ask, is likely to be the number in the end? The public know full well—and no one knows better than Mr. LUCAS—that jobs of this character uniformly overrun the estimates. They never fall below. And here we venture the assertion, that unless something is done to cut the job down, the number of books will be nearer to thirty than twenty. If only twenty books were to be required, why did the Board, of which Mr. LUCAS is the chairman, *invite proposals "for making between forty and fifty blank books" for this service?* Was it not believed, at the time the proposals were invited, that at least forty books would be needed? Did the Commissioners know the actual number required, or was it mere guess work on their part? If they knew, why contract for more than double the number wanted? If they only guessed at the number, have they discharged their duty with fidelity to the county? Do men manage their private business in this way, when making contracts for work? One of two things must be admitted; either that forty or more books are actually needed, or that the Commissioners advertised "for forty or fifty" when they required only twenty.

If it be said that by getting "forty or fifty" the twenty would be proportionately cheaper, the explanation only makes the matter worse, since by buying twice as many as can be used, the balance remaining is so much the more, the cost of the whole falls on the twenty. The saving is only in appearance, while the unnecessary expense is actual. The books cost $16 apiece. Mr. LUCAS contends that but twenty will be required—$320. Now to get twenty books at $320, "forty or fifty" are contracted for at a cost of $800 or $1,000! It is undoubtedly true that "forty or fifty" books could be contracted for at a rate cheaper per book than twenty; but do men in their senses spend fifty cents that they may save ten? Either this was the principal the Commissioners went upon, or they were right in advertising for "forty or fifty" books, knowing that something like that number would be needed. We again repeat, it is a bad job, but it is the way the Court House Ring do it!

CORE TO THE POINT?

In view of the jobbery which has been exposed and is known to exist, growing out of the possession of power by the Rings, it is easy to comprehend, when the leaders cry out, "Stand by the party," "stick to regular nominations," etc., precisely what is meant. We have been "regular" for a long time, until the entire public service, so far as the Rings have control, has nearly become a regular swindle. Some of these swindling transactions have been exposed, and others will be; many others are so covered up that, although fully believed to exist, exposure is difficult. A change is absolutely needed—such a change as the Reform movement intends to work out. It will be observed that neither the "organ" nor any leader has had the hardihood to deny that corruption, extravagance and incompetency exist to a frightful extent. By their silence they fully admit their existence and the necessity for reform. Their only reply is, "stand by the party," "keep regular," which means stand by them, and keep right on as we are. Their promises are ample enough it is true, but can they be taken? Can men reconcile such a course with reason and conscience? Do they in their own affairs continue to trust unfaithful servants, or "hire them over again," when caught in rascalities? Has not the time come when the people will exact from their servants at least a share of the honesty, faithfulness and competency which they insist on in their private affairs? Do not the numberless abuses, the amazing expensiveness and a thousand reprehensible things in the public service arise mainly from the fact that this rule has not been obeyed? This must be admitted. And now that it is proposed to apply this rule, now that a ticket is presented in strict conformity with it—as must be, and is universally admitted—what are the people, in whose interest this has been done, going to do? "Stand by the party?" cry the leaders. In what can the Republicans stand by their party so successfully as by standing by the best ticket ever presented for their support,—all true, undoubted Republicans, as well as men of integrity and capacity. "Keep regular!" still cry the ringleaders. Is it irregular, then, to reform confessed abuses that have become unbearable? To be "regular" must we continue to submit to them? Is it in this manner that the Republican party is to be sustained, its principles supported? According to the tactics of the leaders, so it seems. But shall they have their way, even with all their promises ten times made? With arms thrust to the shoulder into the public treasury, caught like burglars with the tools of their trade, the evidences of their guilt on them, they have the hardihood to proclaim that the Republican ticket shall not be supported, that another must be set up, which the party must support—which is simply proclaiming that the leaders must have a new license to practice on the patience, pockets and interests of the people. What say the Republicans of old Allegheny? Shall they have it?

"WHETHER TROJAN OR TYRIAN."

Seldom has more vehement or pervading enthusiasm been manifested anywhere than that by which the German citizens of the United States are animated in behalf of their countrymen in the old home. Of this prevalent feeling the proceedings of the meeting recorded at length in our issue of yesterday were only a fair illustration. In one respect these proceedings were worthy of especial note, as showing a more intelligent, or at least, as it seems to us, a more judicious appreciation of the European situation than has been apparent in the speeches and resolutions of other some meetings held for the same general object. In more ways than one it was made evident that the sympathies of the Germans of Pittsburgh do not flow out in loyalty towards the Royal House of Prussia in its time of trial. Whatever may be the origin of the war, the people of Germany are called upon by the noblest motives to resist the invasion of their soil, and in behalf of independence to make great sacrifices. Under these circumstances it is natural and right that their friends and kindred in this country should yield them their sympathy. Nor is it amiss if they please to contribute of their means to secure the care and comfort of the sick and wounded victims of the war. To these objects the zeal of our Pittsburgh meeting was restricted, and the reserve is surely worthy of commendation.

American citizens are not at liberty to forget the obligations which rest upon a neutral nation. We are neither expected nor required to control our wishes, and can hardly fail to desire the success of one or the other of the parties to the great conflict. As individuals, we may freely declare our preference. But to assemble in mass meetings and pass resolutions denunciatory of either belligerent; thus formally to take sides and give the weight of our moral influence to either of the combatants; such partizanship is a clear violation of the courtesy which one nation owes to another. One object of neutrality laws is the prohibition of such proceedings. But even if no laws of the sort were in force, they are forbidden by the principles of humanity. Every one who remembers the time of our recent war and the hopes and anxieties by which we were agitated, can recollect how deeply we were touched by the individual expression of foreign sympathy, and how still more affecting was the report that great multitudes of the poorer classes in England were longing for the triumph of our cause. The hands of our soldiers were invigorated, the steadfastness of all was confirmed by the knowledge that so many whom we had never seen or expected to see were praying for the victory of our arms. Hence sympathy is aid; and when it is loudly and decidedly expressed, it is essential participation in the warfare going on.

In New York, St. Louis, and some other places we could name, the Germans have evidently forgotten their position and duties as the citizens of a country at peace with France as well as Germany. And we cannot but congratulate the participants in the Pittsburgh meeting on the superior taste and sense of their proceedings.

THE Democratic papers are ridiculing SHERIDAN'S going to Europe to see how war is waged there. Those fellows never did like Little PHIL'S manner of making war, and always considered it very "unscientific" in him to ride down the Shenandoah Valley, slaying and capturing JUBAL EARLY'S armed men, and devastating the regions so that rebels could no longer find a comfortable living there while battling against the Union. 'Pon honor it is too bad that Gen. GRANT should give the delicate duty of learning how to make war to a successful General like SHERIDAN, instead of to a "scientific" failure like MCCLELLAN, who needs the knowledge so much more.

HON. JAS. L. GRAHAM.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Allow a quiet reader to congratulate you on your success in the art of photography, for certainly a more truthful likeness never was produced than that which you produced in yesterday's COMMERCIAL of the Hon. James L. Graham. Such a mass of political and legal professions in favor of the people have all along been *beautiful*, but his acts as a legislator have as uniformly been in favor of special legislation and the interests of street railing and paving, or Index making, or commissions for *pools* to contain public funds, or city parks or city hall, or treasury schemes or private benefit, that he could not succeed under his auspices? When did he ever set his face as flint in favor of the people and against the corrupt combinations? Was it that this index job received his approving vote, or that he uttered no word of warning to his tax-ridden constituents about it. How is it that when the Democratic majority in the courts asking that the enormous accumulations in the City Treasury, heretofore forming a corruption fund, be applied to defray currently the expenses of a year in lieu of direct taxation, that these accumulations are fond to be divided up into *pools* and each *pool* carefully hedged by special legislation so as to render it impossible to be got at. Mr. Graham must excuse us from longer continuance to the task of comparing contradictions that has been found wanting. The rings have run the legislative machinery in their own special interests long enough; the people have taken it into their heads to try to have some legislation in their favor hereafter.

G.

SARATOGA has a sensation, a duel is imminent, maybe. On Wednesday afternoon while Mr. Babcock, the owner of the horse Helmbold, and Gen. Buford, Joe Coburn, and three other sportsmen were indulging in a little of the fancy, Buford remarked that Mr. Babcock had instructed the jockey of Helmbold to hold him back, and not speed him until the last half mile of the race. Mr. Babcock said: "That's a lie; I have never given my jockey any instructions whatever." No sooner had Mr. Babcock uttered these words than the General pounced upon him. After a time they were separated on pistols and coffee are expected for these "American gentlemen."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

On opening a box car of a train for Boston, a few days since, at Windsor, it was found that one hundred and twenty-three lambs were confined therein, and on the way to market, only four were alive. One hundred and twenty-one lambs crowded into a tight car, in a hot day, had been cruelly smothered to death. That's the fate of the property to parties concerned, $500, or more, is but a small part of the punishment the innumanity deserves.

The engine cylinders of the steamers of Fisk's Stonington line are the largest in the world.

The amount of floating debt thus far found to have been contracted by Mayor Bowen, of Washington, during his two years is nine hundred thousand dollars, most of it without authority of law or ordinance.

The *National Anti Slavery Standard*, dropping "Anti-Slavery," is to resume weekly publication instead of monthly.

France expects a great chestnut crop this year, that may go far toward supplying the deficiency in the corn crop.

M. Delamo has settled the dispute about the coupling machines by deciding that the stamps must be so cut and mutilated as to render second use impossible, and that any machine which will do this efficually may be used.

Three hundred and eighty-two additional money-order offices will be created August 1, including the following in Pennsylvania: Culpepper Courthouse, Gordonsville and Manassas.

A Cincinnati gentleman offers to contribute $20 in gold per week to Prussia during the war.

In one of the most refined theaters of refined London the most rapturously encored action was the standing of the "star" on his hands with his feet against a side scene.

Denver's census population is 4,751.

Russia has an army of 60,000 men on the river Pruth ready to enter and occupy Roumania at the first signal.

The island of Jamaica has been visited the present season by heavy rains, such as have not experienced for the last forty years. In Westmoreland a plot of land, with all its houses and trees, slipped down a hill side into another parish, without doing much damage to either the houses or grounds thus displaced. Some important questions of title are likely to arise out of this somewhat novel change.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad are building an elevator at Council Bluffs.

It is said that the fact that the *World* newspaper and the Democratic party sympathise with France will drive many German Democrats into the Republican party.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says: "The story that an English capitalist is negotiating for the purchase of the Milwaukee elevator arose from the circumstance of a gentleman's dropping in at a restaurant and asking for "*half dozen hosiers.*"

In many of the counties in Central Iowa the farmers have clubbed together and have agreed to pay two dollars per day for harvest hands.

The Beloit *Register* is opposed to the adoption of base ball as our great national game. It says: "We have mused and discussed the subject, and concluded that as a cool, nice, quiet, shady game, euchre is a long way ahead of it."

Of the orchards near that city which yielded thousands of bushels last year, the New Albany, Ind., *Commercial* says: "The yield in peaches the present year will be very limited. A great many of the trees have no fruit at all upon them, while others have but a small quantity."

A peat mill is in full blast near Calmus Station, in Clinton county, Iowa. It condenses fifty tons of peat per day, the price for buyers being $4 per ton. The bog is 200 acres in extent, the turf ranging from five to fifteen feet in thickness.

The Canadian Department of Justice is about to sell American vessels seized for encroaching on the Canadian fisheries.

Indianapolis has contracted for $200,000 worth of sewers.

A number of Christian ladies in Providence, R. I., are holding prayer meetings in houses of ill fame.

In Buffalo, when an Alderman wishes re-election, he takes an influential friend one side and offers to name an alley after him; when this scene ensues: Friend—"Oh, sir, if you only could." Alderman—"Say no more, it is yours." Friend—"God bless you," and the noblest motives to resist the invasion of their soil, and in behalf of independence to make great sacrifices. Under these circumstances it is natural and right that their friends and kindred in this country should yield them their sympathy. Nor is it amiss if they please to contribute of their means to secure the care and comfort of the sick and wounded victims of the war. To these objects the zeal of our Pittsburgh meeting was restricted, and the reserve is surely worthy of commendation.

American citizens are not at liberty to forget the obligations which rest upon a neutral nation. We are neither expected nor required to control our wishes, and can hardly fail to desire the success of one or

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

Denominational and Personal.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

WHAT A PITTSBURGHER SAW IN BAVARIA.

A well-known resident of this city, over the signature "John," gives in the *United Presbyterian* an interesting sketch of a visit which he made to the city of Nuremberg. We let the writer tell his own story:

THE PIT OF DEATH.

A traveler abroad to see sights, while in the old city of Nuremberg, Bavaria, and just passing out of the city gates, is told by the guide to stop a little, when, after being absent for a few minutes, he returns preceded by a woman with a key in her hand, who, as quick as possible, opens a cellar-door at our elbow, and starts down some twelve or fifteen steps, followed by the guide and company. At the foot of the steps our conductress struck a light, when we found ourselves in a hall which led off to the right, and along which we followed the light until we were brought up all standing in the presence of a sight such as my eyes never expected to see. There we stood in the presence of horrid instruments of torture of the *Holy Mother Church*. The old fashioned stock and its knowledge thumb screw, the thumb screw, the boot, etc. I had read everything in my youth in Fox's Book of Martyrs, but had been somewhat skeptical, and at best had thought the picture overdrawn; but, as the poet says, "Facts are stubborn things," and these standing and carefully preserved, were the original and genuine articles, a look at which made the flesh creep. We could fancy that we were a follower of the meek and lowly Jesus suffering there because he disputed the right and power of a purgatory, or that the prayer of a wicked, sinful man had more power before God than the atoning blood of the Savior.

A HORRIBLE VISION.

The vision is this: Suspended at the victim are tied together, he is set upon a stool with his back to a nearly upright plank, with a loop of a rope around each wrist, a windlass slowly draws him up, when the stool is set aside, and as soon as the hands reach the top the rope is let go, and down comes the victim with a jerk, the rope being just so short as not to let the feet touch the ground. Should the arms not be pulled out of the sockets at this time, the operation is generally continued until they are pulled out.

HOW LADIES WERE "ROCKED TO SLEEP."

The "cradle" for the ladies was a gem in its way. It had a square bottom of some twenty inches, with the sides slightly bevelled out, and the whole covered with iron knobs some two inches long and one and a half inches apart. Now conceive some high-born dame, who may have frowned at her father confessor or given some other mortal offense, brought down into these infernal regions, and after being stripped and bound hand and foot, laid on her sides, and her feet tied together at the ankles, laid in for a "rock." While I was thinking over this, and the sufferings it must cause, I was aroused by the guide saying, "And the last thing we have here, but it is now built up, where the agent of the Holy Mother in Rome will come to take me as a sample of the wickedness of the infernal work going on."

THE "LADY" OF IRON.

The light here moved off into a dark passage in the rock to our right, when, after making several zigzags, we arrived at a moderate sized room in which is standing a female figure in metal, which if it had been sitting we might have taken for an Egyptian or Hindoo idol. On inquiry of our guide, he gave us the information that during the time Bavaria was Roman Catholic the Inquisition was in full operation; that any person who had offended the priesthood was tied up in the dark and left to the rack; and if the answers given while on the rack were unsatisfactory, the offender was then dragged into that room and given over to the merciful embrace of this lady. He said that the cutting of the passage from the rock to make room for the screams of those who were dragged in there, that after they were once there God might have pity on them, but Popery never.

HOW SHE EMBRACED HER VICTIMS.

While explaining this to us, a spring was touched, and her ladyship began to unfold herself. She unclosed in the middle, and then commenced opening up in front, revealing to my eyes twelve or fifteen horrible looking spikes in each side, some eight inches long, which kept moving on until the sides were parallel with each other, when the *thing* stopped, and looked as if it was going to make a grab at somebody. As I felt timorous about some hellish spring or other might start on and pierce me, I made the best of a trap, I drew back till it closed up again, when our guide showed us that after the condemned victim had been thus embraced and suffocated up in it, that the officiating priest then took up one end of a telescope, which he thrust through the other end of which was hooked to the wall, and after laying it up against the machine threw himself upon it, his weight bringing the loose end down, so that when it was passed down as low as the end would go, a small wall, every spike was driven clean through its victim.

CASTING OUT THE DEAD BODY.

Fifteen minutes were allowed by the *Holy Catholic Church* for clean escape before she parted with her victim, when a trap door that we had noticed fell down immediately below the corpse and the machinery again opened, and all trouble and abundance of labor was over. At this part of the exposition, the old lady put on her hands and feet, and taking and held the light down in the hole as far as she could reach, the guide and explained that down in the hole was machinery worked by water, which cut the corpse as soon as it fell from off all life proceedings, when it then floated off in the water.

INFIDELISM AND CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION.

Now, Mr. Editor, the papers tell us that there is a grand fight going on at the present time at Rome, between Jesuitism and present Christian civilization; that Jesuitism, with the old rusty machinery of the Inquisition oiled up and set at work; wants to hear the merry peal of the bells of St. Peters, as they accompany the *Te Deums* for other Auto da Fes; wants the Catholic children no longer educated in public schools, where they may get American ideas, but in schools of the Catholic fathers alone, that there should be no more Jesuit persecutions—that they have no right to grant dispensations to subjects, to release them from their oaths and other allegiance, but that they should right on other as they would have angels do unto them—the great majority are for the old order of things. It is said that Judge D——mer, of our city, is a great Jesuit, and that he is aspiring to the Archbishopric, confirmed, in the one thing, getting the Inquisition in full blast again. Now, a question arises within me as to who would be the most likely place about Pittsburgh to start one? As the Inquisitions are the haunts of the earth's foul and of course this country, and as there is such a multitude of heretics about Pittsburgh, I have no doubt the good Bishop, in his zeal, would like to have the heresy taken out of them. We will see before we shall see.

JOHN.

DEMORALIZATION OF CLERGYMEN.

The *United Presbyterian* remarks that, more than ever men are cultivating the habit of clubbing for the purpose of evening entertainment. It is a misfortune for men and women are both better if they spend their evenings or other leisure times in family or social intercourse. Perhaps two reasons may be suggested as contributing to this clerical practice. First, many women take no pains to make their homes agreeable to their husbands. They either indulge in peevishness and complaints, or they make themselves artificial through flippant vanity. On the other hand, men are becoming almost universally smokers, and they want to go where they can smoke in their vice without being subject to the unpleasant protests of wives who have a delicate sense of the proprieties. They club to smoke. They make the vitiating habit the foundation of objects dear to their associations, and strangle a man into excommunication who shows the least weakness under the process. If women be true women, they will keep husbands at home who are disposed to wander off, and if they be true men, they will not do anything offensive to true wives.

BOARD OF CHURCH EXTENSION.

Rev. A. G. Wallace has accepted the Corresponding Secretaryship of the Board of Church Extension, to which he was elected by the last Assembly, and that he proposes to enter immediately on its duties. His postoffice is New Brighton, Pa., where all letters requiring his attention should be addressed.

PRESBYTERIAN.

THE WAR AND THE INFALLIBLE POPE.

The *Banner*, speaking of the European war, states that Prussia has the sympathy of all Protestant nations, and adds: "We can also tell what the result of this contest may be. Should Prussia be successful in the first battles it is not improbable that there may be a population in Italy and Rome which may hasten the exit of the *Infallible* Pope and his *infinite* conceit. The effect upon the business of this country may be for a time a little depressing, as is usual when war occurs anywhere; but should the conflict continue, there will be a heavy demand for breadstuffs, (of which we have a most abundant supply,) and great commercial activity. Behalf Christian and Communa people will deplore the great calamity, and pray that the effusion of blood may be speedily stopped.

INFALLIBILITY.

The *Banner* discusses this dogma at great length, and shows its absurdity in various ways. We append a single extract: "A Council of fallible men have declared another man infallible. This is about the first time in which the stream has been made higher than the fountain, or the thing made greater than the maker. But inconsistencies, improbabilities, and impossibilities, have long ceased to be any obstacles in the way of the designs of Rome.

THE $5,000,000 FUND.

The Committee on Memorial Fund, have devised a plan for raising the amount. They propose a subscription for $1,000,000 free will offerings of ten cents each week for the fifty current weeks between the close of the late war and the opening of the next General Assembly—from Sunday, June 5th, to Sunday, May 14th, 1871, inclusive—each individual to subscribe for one or more. Each offering, when complete will amount to five dollars and the whole to $1,000,000. Large donations are not to be discouraged, but the object is to reach every member. The communion roll of every subscriber will be preserved in the archives of the church, and a certificate of partnership in the five million fund will be issued for each offering of five dollars or more.

PERSONAL.

Rev. F. A. Noble, pastor of the Third Church in this city, has gone to spend the "heated term" amid the scenes of his youth, in the State of Maine. Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D.D., is with his relations in the East. Rev. A. A. Hodge, D.D., has been for several weeks in New Jersey. Rev. David Elliott, D.D., is visiting relatives in Warren and Clarion counties. Rev. J. R. Bittinger, D.D., of Sewickley, has left for Cape May and Saratoga. Rev. Richard Lea, pastor of the church at Lawrenceville Sixteenth ward of Pittsburgh, is absent on a trip to New England. Rev. C. V. McKay has gone to Rayfield, Wisconsin, where he spent some months five years ago, to the great benefit of his health. He returns at the urgent request of the church in that place, which greatly needs ministerial labor.

Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D.D., has accepted the Professorship of Pastoral and Evangelistic Theology and Sacred Rhetoric in the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C., to which he was elected by the Assembly at Louisville. Dr. Wilson is a native of Steubenville, Ohio, graduated at Jefferson College, Pauney vania, in 1836 and is a clergyman of the Presbyterian; was for several years pastor of the church of Chambers, and a Professor in Jefferson College.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

This week, discusses editorially the Chinaman and the European war, being decidedly in favor of John and against Napoleon. We make the following extracts from other subjects:

CAMP MEETING.

The feeling in favor of camp meetings does not seem to be dying out. Indeed, within the past few years a new interest appears to have been developed in this direction. People who never engaged in such meetings, have taken vigorous hold in their support; and people who had entered into them with delight and profit, but had more recently looked upon them as no longer called for, have suddenly been impressed with their former spirit, and are again found pitching their tents in the grove. New grounds have been cleared up and consecrated as temples of the Most High, and covered over by large places of worship, made to resound with grateful songs, earnest prayers, and inspiring exhortations; and visibly used in the conversion of sinners, the development of saints, and the general advancement of the cause of the Lord Jesus Christ.

CLASS MEETINGS.

The class meeting has been one of the camp fires of Methodism, throwing far and wide its Pharos light and soul-quickening heat. It is within its sacred enclosure that quiet retreats are found where pilgrims to Canaan may take sweet counsel together and refresh themselves with thoughts and hopes of joys immortal. The Christian experiences told in the class room have been so many new gospels proclaiming God's love, and rehearsing the promises of peace and good will to men. Let the presidency and beneficence of these class meeting revive among us that deep and abiding attachment for the institution that made it the glory and delight of the early Methodists.

INTEMPERANCE AND PAUPERISM.

It is estimated that in Pennsylvania we have a criminal and pauper population of about twenty-five thousand, ninety per cent. of which has been brought to degradation and want by intemperance. The expenses of our Commonwealth derived annually from liquor licenses is about $20,000, while the annual cost to the people of the Commonwealth for supporting criminals and paupers, made such by intemperance, is about $2,000,000. These statistics show it, and tax payers are beginning to see it.

CHURCH ITEMS.

The lecture room of the new church at Wests Run, Pa., Rev. N. P. Kerr, pastor, will be dedicated to the worship of God on Sabbath, July 31, 1870. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The pastor will be assisted by Rev. T. C. Pershing, D. D., S. H. Nesbit, Rev. J. W. Baker and others.

The South Common M. E. Sabbath school room, which has been closed for repairs for the past two months, will be re-opened on next Sabbath afternoon, services commencing at two o'clock.

THE CHRISTIAN RADICAL.

DENUNCIATIONS AGAINST ORTHODOXY.

The *Christian Advocate* last week remarked that "there is imminent danger of the Methodist Protestant Church running into looseness of doctrinal teachings, subsequently leave some of its ministers uttered stern and even bitter denunciations against orthodoxy" and that crusades against orthodoxy get to be fashionable now and then." The *Radical* replies as follows:

The *Advocate* would hardly have been pleased with our saying's "stern and even bitter denunciations" against orthodoxy in the beginning of the Christian Economy, nor with Luther's earnest protest against the "worthlessness of the Establishment;" and it is not to be expected it will approve fatty utterances against the religious movements and corporations of the present times. "Crusades against orthodoxy" are not exactly in the unfortunate line of Kingdom of Heaven, whether fashionable or unfashionable now, then or again. The Gospel is ordained a war, fuller and freer than any Luther, Calvin, or Wesley, and His truth never suffers when popular "orthodoxies" are held responsible for what they teach.

DOCTORATE DECLINED.

The *Radical* thus alludes to an anomalous circumstance—a case without a parallel: Sylvester F. Scovel, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, received the honorary title or Doctor of Divinity from Hanover College, Indiana, at its recent commencement. On Sabbath last he announced his unwillingness to bear the double D., and expressed some manly sentiments on the subject of pure Christianity. Brother Scovel is to be congratulated on the course he has pursued and has the heartier approbation of his ransomed and the whole people for declining the Doctorate. "Let the Lord himself remove it by better after all. Who would like to read in the primitive letters that follow the gospels, such titles as "Tom Peryogil Mr. Timothy," "Professor Luke," "Doctor Paul," "Simon Peter, LL.D." or "Brother Jacob?" Scovel and are glad that so prominent a pulpit as yours is free of the flimsy tinsel of letters, and is honored by a name.

CATHOLIC.

THE WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

The *Catholic* adds its voice to the universal condemnation of Napoleon in making war upon Prussia. But of the side which the Romish does not enter into Napoleon's programme, and declares that as Catholics they have no interest in the question. We quote a portion of the article: Now as to the war itself, from all we have learned on the subject, we think France has not been sufficiently up to date in proclaiming it, unless there is much more behind than has been made public. We cannot understand how one Christian State can be excused for making war (and such a war!) on another, for reason so small. If not imaginary. Should it be, which we suppose, a fact that the Emperor has reclaimed war against Prussia for the gratification of private feeling, or ambition, or vanity, or military glory, we predict that both he and his associates will reap a bitter and rightful fear, and that his dynasty will hurry to the deep truth of that Divine word: "They that take the sword shall perish by the sword." It was by the sword of ambition and lust that the Bonaparte family first found its security to glory; it was by re-establishing faith in one and glory that it was restored; and its glory was ratified by popular suffrage. It should be now forget the behests of religion, and delude the people by the sword of ambition, selfishness and lust, all the unspeakable and unforgivable sins of war, for the gratification of what Pope calls "the ambition of the pride of Kings," he will not be held guiltless. In the opinion of the Minister referred to, it was doubtless in one of these first that he committed the act of self-destruction."

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS is free from any poisonous drugs or liquorish, being prepared for medicinal purposes only. It imparts a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for the blood, liver and kidneys. This delicious and delicate article ever offered to the public in the shape of bitters. Not a drop of whisky, rum or any other article. It is more healthy, and cheaper, than whisky bitters at 25 cents a bottle. Walker's Wine of Life—It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use, and is sold by druggists, also at all respectable saloons. Price (large bottles) 50 cents.

For sale by all Druggists and Saloons.

JACOB WEAVER, JR.,

Late of Weaver & Jones) owner of the Patent Deeds of the late firm, including the

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SMITH & COWLEY,
8:6:m PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co.,

TURTLE CREEK DIVISION BONDS.

COUPON No. 22, from the above Bonds, due August 1st prox., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and delivery at the Office of the Treasurer, corner Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

JOHN H. PAGE, Jr., Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, July 19, 1870. 7:19:w1m

FOR SALE—PROPERTY.

The two-story Double House, the residence of Robt. J. Kennedy, Esq., adjoining the residence of Messrs. Wm. and Jas. Clay Walker, Corner of Penn and Negley avenues. To the new Brighton Road about three miles from the city. The above contains 14 rooms, Ice House and Cooling Room, Summer Kitchen and Wash House all under one roof. Two story brick building the House is supplied with Water and Gas, and is in complete repair, and the grounds are beautifully laid out and are stocked with an abundance of fruit trees, shrubbery, etc. Two minutes walk to the premises are a large Stable, Cold Grapery, Ornamental and vegetable Gardens, &c. Also a large and well arranged Brick Dwelling House, with Stable attached, situated on the P. F. W. and C. R. R. within a few minutes walk of the City. For further terms, inquire at the PEARL MILL, Allegheny City.

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AN ORDINANCE

Establishing the Grade of Certain Streets.

Be it ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Mount Washington, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same

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GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 22, 1870.

There is no quotable change in the local discount market. The offerings of paper at the banks are about on an average for the season. Customers are supplied liberally at their several places of deposit, and there is little paper on the open market. Considerable amounts of idle balances are seeking investment in good short paper, which is scarce. Rates, as a general thing, are unchanged.

The Wall street market to-day was exceedingly variable; the advances in railway stocks yesterday, consequent on the decline of gold, were mostly lost in the upward turn when gold took about noon to-day; Wabash and a few others of the leading speculative stocks sold down lower than they have yet been this year; Lake Shore recovered partially from its heavy slump of yesterday. Later in the day as the gold premium declined stocks recovered slightly from their lowest figures. At the 1:30 call of the board a very depressed feeling prevailed which resulted in a marked decline from the opening prices this morning.

As remarked by the *New York Herald* of yesterday, a new influence is now operating on gold and stocks, and its effects were the reason of a heavier market for both. Reference is had to the growing activity of the money market. The demand on call has been steadily advancing under the swelling proportion of the gold speculation and through a more wide-spread operation of that feeling which is sensitive to financial disturbance, and withdraws capital from speculative regions whenever danger appears. The marking up of gold to 125 has created a demand for many millions of money, and the demand increasing as the lenders' confidence decreases, there is a twofold reason for higher rates. He says it was that the upward movement in gold to day was checked in a great measure by the penalties of dealing in it, holders of gold being required to pay as high as 3 64 per day interest—equivalent to nearly 20 per cent per annum. Doubtless, when the Gold Room is thus robbed of its attractions with the outside and unmerciful rates of operators for call loans bankers will find it less easy to get up a sensation on the next war bulletin. Rates for call gold and stocks, again reversing their movements, showed a concurrent downward tendency to-day. Indeed as the Gold Room and the financiers of Wall street the "bulls" in gold are likely to encounter in more active money an obstacle which threatens to rob their speculation of much of its profit. It is reasonable that capital all over the world shall remain undisturbed by the great crop harvest. The gold speculators who are running up gold in the face of the normal influences of our sound national credit are begining to find that in buying a hundred dollars with one dollar the interest on the former will soon absorb their diminutive margins. War with Europe means activity in everybody's business, and every corn and cotton field. Such activity will drain Wall street of the funds which the speculators are now using.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	112¼	112¼	112¼
U. S. Bonds, '62	107¾	107¾	107¾
U. S. Bonds '64	104½	104½	104½
U. S. Bonds '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	107	107	107
U. S. Bonds '67	107¾	107¾	107¾
U. S. Bonds '68	106¾	106¾	106¾
10-40s	106¼	106¼	106¼
Gold	119¾	119	119

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

U. S. 6s, 1881	112¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	104¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	108¾
5-20s, January and July, 1865	107¾
5-20s, January and July, 1867	107¾
5-20s, January and July, 1868	106¾
U. S. 10-40s	106¼
Currency sixes	119½
Gold	119¾

The National Banks of Pittsburgh in their last monthly statements exhibited a very strong condition. We give the following leading items in their reports:

Loans and Discounts	$14,163,149 81
Overdrafts	16,156 53
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	7,701,500 00
U. S. Bonds to secure deposits	
U. S. Bonds and securities on hand	251,150 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	99,588 91
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	2,091,179 06
Due from other National Banks	240,355 42
Due from State Banks and Bankers	229,126 41
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	618,356 97
Current expenses	91,166 72
Premiums	34 111 45
Checks and other cash items	191,246 95
Exchanges for Clearance House	977,242 42
Bills of other National Banks	262,339 00
Bills of State Banks	1,381 00
Fractional Currency	47,440 82
Specie	127,177 41
Legal tender notes	1,041,749 00
Clearing House certificates	
Three per cent. certificates	125,000 00
Total	$19,179,902 62

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the week:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:40	3:30	4:30
July 22, 1870.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
N. Y. Central	94	93¾	93¾	93⅞	93½	93¾	93¾
Do Scrip	89	89	88½	87⅞	88	88⅛	88¼
Erie	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Reading	95	95¼	94¾	95¼	94¾	94¾	94¾
Harlem							
Michigan Cent'l		118¾	118¾	118			
Lake Shore	91¾	92	90¾	90¾	90¾	91¼	91¼
Illinois Central		130½	130½	130½			
Cleve. & Pitts		87¾	87¾	87¾			
Northwestern	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	83¼	83¼
Do preferred	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Rock Island	113¾	113	112¾	112	112¾	113	113
St. Paul	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Do preferred	76¾	76¾	76	75¾	75¾	76¼	76¼
Wabash	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Do preferred	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
Fort Wayne	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Ohio & Miss	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Chic & Alton	114¾	114¾	114	114			
Alton pref	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾			
Hartford & Erie	3	3	3	3			
N. J. Central	102	102	102	102			
Canton	62	62	62	62			
W. U. Tel	34¾	34¾	34	34			
Quicksilver	8	8	8	8			
Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾	40¾	40	40¾	40¾	40¾
Adams Express	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾			
Wells Fargo	14	14	14	14			
American	43	43	42¾				
United States	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾			
Gold	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Ad.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	93⅝	93¾		⅛
N. Y. Centralscrip	89¼	89		¼
Erie	21¾	22¼	⅜	
Reading	94¾	95	¼	
Harlem	130½	131		2½
Illinois Central	129	130½	1½	
Cleve. and Pitts	106	103¾		⅛
Northwestern	82¾	83¼	⅜	
Do. preferred	89	89¾	⅝	
Rock Island	112¾	113	¾	
St. Paul	69¾	69¾		
Do. preferred	76¼	76		¼
Wabash	45	45		
Do. preferred	73	73		
Fort Wayne	99¾	99¾	¾	
Ohio & Miss	34¾	34¾		
Chic & Alton	114¾	114		¾
Alton pref	114¾	114¾		
Hartford & Erie	3	3		
N. J. Central	102	102		
Canton	62	62		
W. U. Tel	34¾	34		¾
Quicksilver	8	8		
Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾	¾	
Adams Express	64¾	64¾		
Wells Fargo	14	14		
American	43	42¾		
United States	43¾	43¾		
Gold	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day while in session, he guarantees and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Govern ments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, July 23, 1870. }

The following are the prices ruling in this market, reported from actual sales by whole sale dealers:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	37a40c	Oak harness best	
Oak sole, heavy	37a40c	Oak harness country	30a35c
Oak sole pranish	33a35c	Belting, single & dou.	37a40c
Oak, slaughter		Skirting	37a40c
In rough	33a35c	Hand leather @ lb	55a60c
Red sole B A mid	32a35c	Waxed calf	$1 35a1 45
Red sole B A heavy	31a33c	Wax kip	1 30a1 40
Red sole Orinoco	33a35c	Ward upper @ s	34a36c
Slaughter sole	33a35c	No. 1 pod skins @	1 10a1 15
Saddler's skirting	43a45c	do	$5 25a5 50
Black bridle @ doz	$54a60		

HIDES.

Green salted all weights	10 a10½c	Green salt calf	15a16 c
Green butchers'		Green butchers' ds	12 c
hides, over 7 s	8 c	Dry Flint hides	20a22 c
Green salt kip	12 a14 c		

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Lard oil	80c	Tanners' Oil	80c
Strain'd "	@1 00	Tallow	8a8½c
Bank "	8½c		

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, July 23, 1870. }

The prices of tin plates according to brands are as follows:

I C. charcoal	$11 50
I X, 10x14 charcoal	14 00
I X, 12x12 charcoal	12 00
I X, 12x17 charcoal	15 00
I X, 14x20 charcoal	15 00
I X, 14x28 charcoal	15 50
I C, 14x20 roofing	11 00
I X, 14x20 roofing	13 50
Tin Plate	5 50

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 22.—Bagging firm but light sales and prices unchanged (2¼c60—small sales and prices steady middling 18c. Flour scarce and very firm; extra family $5 95. Grain quiet. Wheat 4) 2c@1 05. Corn 64 72. Oats 64c. Rye 9c. Provisions firm but less active and prices unchanged. Whisky 91 on tail. Tobacco—sales 10 hhds at $4 75@5 50 for trashy; $5 75 @6 75 for common to good wrapping leaf; $7@11 75 for low to medium leaf.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY EVENING, July 22, 1870. }

The feverish, uncertain state of the market at the opening of the week has in a great measure subsided, and trade and commerce once more move along on the old beaten, quiet track. Some there are disposed to hold on to their stocks in the hope that the top has not yet been reached; but the great majority of holders are disposed to take advantage of the present, and let the future look out for itself, i. e., sell at to-day's current rates, and see what to-morrow brings forth. Flour, which just now is the leading article in the local market, is firm and unchanged at our yesterday's quotations, with indications that higher prices may yet be reached. Wheat growers have imbibed the idea that that article must go up to higher figures, and hence are not bringing it to the market in large quantities; but many shrewd operators predict that with the close of the harvest, there will be an increase of grain in market, and a corresponding decrease in prices. We do not say that prudence would dictate to wheat growers to send along their crops at once; that is a matter for them to determine. The supply of flour continues liberal, and the stock on hand, though not large, is still ample for the home demand. Grocers are decidedly firm, and holders are little disposed to sell at even their own figures—upward being the motto. But we prefer to let the figures speak for themselves; hence we proceed to give them below, premising that as a general thing they are only for the day, as dealers generally do not care to bind themselves for long periods in these uncertain times.

Below we give the quotations as obtained, which will be found to approximate the exact figures. They are the wholesale rates unless otherwise noted:

BROOMS—The market is well supplies. The store rates ranges as follows: Fancy $4 50 ₰ doz; No 1 $4 50; No 2 $4 00; No 3 $3 50; common $2 50@3 00.

STARCH—Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11½c; Corn Starch 11c ₰.

SALT—The supply exceeds the demand; we report sales by the car load at $1 65@1 75 ₰ bbl; sales from store were made at the usual advance.

CORN MEAL—This article continues quiet, and little demand is for a limited home trade. The prices are unchanged at 90@95c ₰ bush.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 7½c; saleratus, 8½c.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the store rates: Pails, 2-hoop ₰ doz $2 25; 3-hoop ₰ doz $2 75; tubs, No. 1 3-hoop ₰ doz $11 00; do No. 2 ₰ doz $9 50; do No. 3 2-hoop $8 50; nine wash boards ₰ doz $2 75.

SEEDS—The market continues dull; flax seed will bring $2 15@2 25 ₰ bush; timothy seed $1 60@1 25 ₰ bush, timothy and clover not in demand.

EGGS—Very dull, and supply in excess of the demand; buyers not disposed to operate; prices nominally 20@22c ₰ doz.

FLOUR—The market still continues firm and unchanged. Leading houses are holding for a stock shead, and the mills are running at their full capacity, so that no fears need be entertained of a famine in the market. The receipts since our last were 886 barrels. A fair business has been transacted, and we have to report sales at the following rates, which may serve to guide strangers: Wheat, $7 75@8 25; Minnesota, $7 75; Wisconsin, $7 50. The mill rates are: XXX, green brand, $9 25; no name, $8 80; XX, blue brand, bbls $8 50; sacks $8 20; X red brand, bbls $7 80, sacks $7 50; Scotia Mills, bbls $7 50, sacks $7 20. Flour has again advanced; sales to jobbers at $8 80 in sacks $6 50 ₰ bush.

LARD—In tierces at 17½@17¾c; in buckets at 18½@19c.

LARD OIL—Sales extra No 1 at $1 20@1 22; do No 2 at 85c ₰ gallon.

PRUNES—In moderate demand; sales Prunes at 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 ₰ box; Valencia raisins 16@18c ₰ pound.

BAKING POWDER—Ranges from $1 75 ₰ dozen; ½-lb cans $3 25; 1 ₰ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

HOMINY—We are reported a dull market. Prices weak, but no lower. Sales were made at $3 12½ ₰ bbl.

RICE—Firm; sales Carolina at 9c; Rangoon, 6½@7c.

SUGAR—Are selling in a regular way at 9@9½c ₰ lb.

MOLASSES—The advance noted is maintained, and holders not disposed to fall below the figures. We continue to give as the ruling figures: Prime to whisky $1 45, and thirties $1 00 ₰ gallon; prices of old whisky were governed by the age and quality.

GROCERIES—The market is still active and firmer, holders generally easy, only supplying customers at the figures given below from day to day. With a decreasing stock, and the tendency of the money market, this is the only legitimate course to pursue. Here is the quotation:

SUGARS—Are very strong and tending upward; crushed, powdered and granulated 15½c; coffee 14½c; B coffee 14c; extra 13½c; Porto Rico, 11c for fair; 12c for choice.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 85@90c; Cuba 70@75c per gallon.

TEAS—There is a fair demand, and sales are made as follows: Young Hyson 99c, $1 25 and $1 60; Gunpowder $1 00@1 90; Imperial $1 00 @1 90; Japan 90c@$1 25; Oolong 75c, $1 25 and $1 35; Souchong 90c@$1 20 ₰ lb.

APPLES—Continue to arrive in fair quantities, and the quality is improving, with a growing tendency in prices. We note sales at $3 50@4 25 ₰ bbl.

ASHES—In only moderate demand. The stock on hand, however, is ample for all purposes. Selected roots are worth 6c; seconds ash, common, 4½ ₰ cent.; 3½c; refined, 5½ ₰ cent., 5¾@6¼ ₰ lb; Pearl 9@9½c. Potash 7@7½c ₰ lb.

LARD OIL—The market was dull, prices being very unsettled. Correct figures are not attainable. We quote them as the present.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 1 at 6½c ₰ lb; No. 3 5@c; No. 1 6½c; oatmeal A and B, ₰ barrel 20 lbs $10; half barrels of 10 lbs at $5 50.

LIME—Was in fair demand. We note sales of Cleveland white at 75c ₰ bbl; Kanawha $1 75 ₰ bbl.

BEESWAX—The market has undergone no change. We are reported regular sales at 38@40c ₰ lb.

BUTTER—The arrivals of butter since our last were light, being only 11 pkgs. The prices are firm, prime, nice lots selling at 20@22c; plain 18@19c, and fair 16@17c.

CANDLES—The market is steady, with a fair trade demand. Sales of mould 12½c; star 15c, and Stearine 19@20c ₰ lb.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $4 25 ₰ gross.

FEED—The market was well supplied. The prices are unchanged, and there is a fair jobbing demand. Mill quotations are as follows: Bran, $1 ₰ cent; shorts, $1 50; shipstuffs, $1 10; middlings $1 60 ₰ cwt.

COOPERAGE—We have no change to note. The supply was fully up with the demand. We quote nominally at $1 90@2 00 for rough lots.

SAPOLIO—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen one at $7 00.

FISH—We have nothing new to note at this time. The demand was fair and sales were regular to the trade at the following: Mackerel No. 1 at $20@22 ₰ barrel; No. 2 Large Bbls No 3 large $13; No. 3 medium $11; in half bbls 50 cents additional. In kits—No 1 $3 50; No 2 $2 50; No 3 Lake herring $4 50; White fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $7 75. Codfish $5 ₰ cwt.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—A fair market rules and holders care little to sell at even present figures. Following are the ruling rates: Shoulders, 14½@15c; Sides, Ribbed, 17@17½c; Clear sides, 19c; Sugar Cured Hams, 23@25c; S. C. Shoulders, 16@17c; Breakfast Bacon, 20@21c; Mess Pork, $18@18 50 ₰ bbl; Lard, in 24 pail tierces; Doled Beer, canvassed S. C., 23c ₰ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock is light, and the demand merely to meet the wants of the home trade. The season is drawing to a close and the few will soon take the place of the old stock. The nominal rates were: Apples 6@5c; Peaches—quarters, 5@6c; halves, 7@8c ₰ lb.

HAY—The market is well supplied with the new crop; sales from wagon $10, $12@15 ₰ ton; of old at $15, $18@20 ₰ ton.

FEATHERS—The market was quiet, but prices were unchanged. Sales were reported to the trade at 80@85c ₰ lb.

GRAIN—Most descriptions of grain rule firm, and although prices have advanced a trifle in the West they are no higher in this market. The receipts were not heavy since our last: Wheat, 222 sacks; Corn, 196 sacks; Barley, 153 sacks; Oats, 1021 sacks. The current rates were: Wheat, $1 30@1 40 white and $1 25@1 30 red; millls purchasing all good lots offering. Oats firm at the advance previously noted; round lots 56@57c; small parcels 58@59c. Corn in better demand, the stock to operate with being nearly all good yellow, and would bring 95@96 $1 00 ₰ bush. Rye—Market firm, with a light stock to operate with; we quote nominally at 95@$1 00, with sales of two car loads at 97c. Barley—Nothing doing worthy of notice.

SOAPS—Babbitt's 10c; Oakley's 10½c; chemical olive co., No. 1 rosin 9c.

PEANUTS—Market dull. The supply exceeds the demand. Sales reported of Tennessee at 8 @6c ₰ lb.

CIDER—Sales of No. 1 sweet cider at 9@9½ ₰ barrel.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 ₰ case, other brands $6 00@7 00.

POTATOES—Prices are still receding and the supply increasing. Sales of new are made at $2, $2 50@3 00 ₰ bbl.

CHEESE—Previous activity still continues and prices are unchanged. We quote New Hamburg 12@12½c; Goshen 13½@14c; Seribner 14@15c.

POULTRY—The receipts are increasing; prices were governed by the size, ranging from 09 to 10c per pair.

TALLOW—The market was not an active one The sales were confined to limited parcels. City rendered 8@8½c; country 8@8½c ₰ lb.

CHEESE—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50 @2 75 ₰ bbl; Louisville $3 00@3 50 ₰ bbl.

TOMATOES—Are more abundant, and the quality is steadily improving. Prices are nominal, and may be quoted at $2@4 ₰ bushel.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, July 23, 1870. }

REMARKS—The market has again declined. Prices are very unsettled, correct figures being difficult to obtain. The demand for early deliveries being light and futures very little better. The tendency was downward. Buyers at all events were very shy and not anxious to invest.

CRUDE.

The following are the nominal rates: Spot or July 105@c; August 104c; September 103½c; October, November, and December 103@103½c all year; sellers option 10c; buyers option 10¼c @112c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls Parker's landing oil 15 days S. O..10c
1,000 bbls S. O. all year.....10½
1 bargo bbl.....10½c
Market closed firmer.

REFINED.

The market was a weak one dealers being considerably apart in their views whilst neither were disposed to give way. The nominal rates were: spot, 28½c bid; July, 24½c; August, 24½c; September, 25½c; October, November and December 25½c; all year, R. O., 26½c.

SALES.

2,400 bbls August S. O.....25c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, July 22.—The *Herald* says: There were few transactions reported upon the creek to-day, and the market at all points seemed devoid of activity, and a light inquiry only was made upon both sections of the road.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek.....$3 10
1,000 bbls upper creek.....3 10
1,000 bbls lower creek.....3 50
500 bbls lower creek.....3 50
500 bbls lower creek.....3 60
2,000 bbls lower creek.....3 55

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Market weak at 24c; spot 24½c; crude 12½@13c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 22.—Market quiet; nothing doing; crude nominally $4 45@4 50.

TITUSVILLE, July 22.—Crude is held at $3 45 on board cars, but without buyers.

OIL CITY, July 22.—The market is weaker at $3 @3 05 on lower creek, and nominally $3 70 at Oil City.

TITUSVILLE, July 23.—The market is dull and nothing doing; nominally $3 10 for upper creek.

PLEASANTVILLE, July 22.—Market quiet and dull at $3, $3@3 10 per bbl.

OIL CITY, July 23.—The market is decidedly weaker, and a little panicy; buyers are deserting the market.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Market unchanged in every respect.

SHAMBURG, PA., July 22.—The feeling is a little better; $3 00@3 10 on road, and $2@2 90 at wells.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Closing—Market shows very little life; moderate business in settlements; contracts at easier figures; no demand on speculation; crude, in bulk, 12½c; 5,000 bbls sold; crude, shipping order, 12c. Philadelphia sales 500 bbls for July at 25c; el sling at 24½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1:00 P. M.—Spot, 24½c, July, 24½c; August, 25c asked; September and December, 25½c; crude 12@12½c. Market quiet and nominal.

NEW YORK, July 22, 12 M.—Crude 12½@12¾c; refined 24@24½c. Market dull and nominal.

TITUSVILLE, July 22.—The market is very dull; small sales at $3 10@3 15. Weather cool and warm.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Market a little unsettled; bogus sales freely reported. Crude 12½c bid. Refined—rumored sellings—no figures; July at 24c, but cannot trace it; sales 500 bbls each August, September and October, 25c; 1,000 bbls ₰ cent. April in 1870, 16½c. Philadelphia, July 24, 24½@24½c; August, 24½c. Sales about 500 bbls. Exporters will use 3,000 bbls; July, 24½.

NEW YORK, July 22, 5 P. M.—No correct Antwerp quotations. Crude 12½c; refined 24c, last reported sale. Market dull.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Market weak; July 24½c; August 25c; September 25½c; October 25¾c. Crude 12½c.

Receipts of Crude Oil by Rail.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Excelsior O M Co	80	A B Mills	83
Vesta Oil Works	288	P A Bates	74
Lockhart, Frew & Co	524	P A Bates	74
Penna Oil Works	918	Fairview Oil Works	1,168
Total			2,288

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

Char'less to Excelsior O I Manufacturing Co, 80 bbls crude; W Bartle to A B Mills, 80 do; Hill & Co to Vesta Oil Works, 83 do do; Owner to P A Bates, 74 do do; Lockhart & Frew to Lockhart Frew & Co, 223 do do; Owner to P A Bates, 74 do do; Schegley to Pennsylvania Oil works, 918 do do; Goldrick to Fairview Oil Works, 168 do do.

Oil Shipped East by Pa. Central R. R.

Hutchison Oil and Refining Co, 70 bbls refined E B Buhley & Co, Philadelphia.

A D Miller, 89 bbls refined to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

Oil Shipments East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

Lockhart, F & co, 520 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

J A McKee, 200 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

W Meyers & Co, 20 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co Philadelphia.

Brown & Wagner, 97 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

H Kechler & Co, 97 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

M Schaffer & Co, 100 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

J M Bovie, 90 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

J A Sacks, 200 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & Co, 156 bbls ref to Logan Bros, & Co, Philade phia

McKeivy Bro, 480 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew, & Co, 463 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

J C Kirkpatrick, 152 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

P Wyenberger, 203 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co Philadelphia.

No shipments west.

Total Shipments Refined for day.....1,804 bbls

Crude Oil Shipped West.

Parker's Landing, 144 bbls crude to Fairview Oil Works.

Total shipments crude west for day.....144 bbls.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, July 23, 1870. }

The alarming tenor of European telegrams at the close of last week, pointing directly to the immediate rupture of friendly relations between the two great powers, France and Prussia, caused a profound sensation in commercial and monetary circles. Nothing was much unsettled, parties differing widely in their views of the effects of a European war on American iron interests.

At the close of our last report, as was stated, numerous negotiations for raw irons were then under way, most of them having since been closed early in this week, presents a pretty formidable array for midsummer operations.

The sales embrace a large proportion of common to medium grades of forge irons, of which holders generally seemed quite willing to sell at present opportunities of disposing. Strictly choice standard forge stock is relatively scarce, and holders generally are more firm in their views, during the last three days comparatively few sales have been effected, both sellers and buyers preferring to wait further developments of the inciting causes, in the belief that but a few days will elapse before the issue of the first great battle between the two great contending powers will be known.

Bituminous Coal-Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

1,400 tons common gray forge.....$29 00—6 mos.
1,000 tons common gray forge.....29 00—6 mos.
500 tons common gray forge.....29 00—6 mos.
1,800 tons open gray medium to arrive.....30 00—7 mos.
1,000 tons medium clear white to arrive.....28 00—5 mos.
1,000 tons close and medium gray forge to arrive.....29 00—6 mos.
1,000 tons close and medium gray forge, to arrive.....29 00—6 mos.
1,600 tons close andmedium gray forge, to arrive.....29 00—6 mos.
400 tons close and medium gray forge, to arrive.....29 00—6 mos.
200 tons favorite open gray forge, to arrive.....31 00—4 mos.
100 tons common close gray, to arrive.....28 00—4 mos.
300 tons medium brand white mottled, to arrive.....28 25—6 mos.
200 tons favorite brand open gray, to arrive.....31 00—5 mos.
400 tons good medium gray forge, to arrive.....29 50—4 mos.
200 tons good medium gray forge, to arrive.....29 00—6 mos.
300 tons favorite brand open gray forge.....31 00—4 mos.
200 tons good medium gray forge, to arrive.....30 00—4 mos.
200 tons good medium gray forge, to arrive.....30 00—4 mos.
400 tons good medium gray forge, to arrive.....30 00—4 mos.
200 tons medium gray.....30 00—4 mos.
300 tons medium gray.....30 00—4 mos.
140 tons clear gray.....28 00—4 mos.
100 tons medium gray.....31 00—4 mos.
250 tons medium gray.....31 00—4 mos.
100 tons medium gray.....31 00—4 mos.
1,000 tons gray red shee.....30 00—6 mos.
200 tons cold shee.....30 00—6 mos.
200 tons close gray.....29 00—5 mos.
240 tons medium gray.....29 00—5 mos.
100 tons medium gray.....30 00—4 mos.
100 tons medium gray.....30 00—4 mos.
140 tons clear gray.....28 00—4 mos.
100 tons medium gray.....28 00—4 mos.
250 tons medium gray.....31 00—4 mos.
100 tons medium gray.....31 00—4 mos.
1,000 tons gray red sheet.....30 00—6 mos.
200 tons cold sheet

The Daily Commercial.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Storeroom Wanted—C. G.
Steadfast Wanted—D. R.
Notice—John Baker.
To Druggists—H.
Pelouze Current Of assware—J. W. Breen.
Brilliant Dining Rooms—L. S. Hollinger & Co.
Segar bar Meeting—Hardie Park Association, Williamsport, Pa.
Billiard Hall Opening—169 Liberty street.
Brilliant Dining Saloon—30 Allegheny Diamond.
Segar Parlor—J. A. Nicholson & Co.
Keystone Pottery—S. M. Kier & Co.
St. James Hotel—J. K. Lanahan.
Best Dinners—30 Allegheny Diamond.
Paper Sacks—Godfrey & Hay.
Tobacco and Segars—A. S. Gilmore.
Dissolution of Copartnership—Hartman & Ecker.
Property for Sale—Croft & Phillips.
Railroad Tickets for Sale—Pittock's.
Business Stand and Dwelling for Sale—Croft & Phillips.
Farm for Sale—Croft & Phillips.
Comfortable Cabs—Morgan & Co.
Moulders Wanted—S. H. Rue.
Residence for Sale—Croft & Phillips.
Bankrupt Notice—S. C. Sanders.
Village Store for Sale—Croft & Phillips.
Extension of Partnership—Samuel S. Fahrer.
Real Estate Agents—Croft & Phillips.
First Mortgage Bonds—Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Co.
Boarding—124 Grant street.
Farm for Sale—Croft & Phillips.
Horse for Sale—S. H. Patterson & Co.
Farm for Sale—Croft & Phillips.
Country Store for Sale—Croft & Phillips.
Foundry for Sale—Croft & Phillips.
Real Estate Agents—Croft & Phillips.
Pittsburgh Real Estate Register—Croft & Phillips.
Cheese and Flour—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Attorney-at-Law—J. M. Gazzam & Co.
Croquet—R. S. Davis & Co.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Furniture—J. W. Woodwell & Sons.
Explosions Avoided—Livingston Brothers.
China and Crockery—W. Speer & Son.
First Methodist Church—Rev. Alexander Clark.
Kenwood Boarding School—Chas. Jacobus, A. M.
Dancing—Professor D. Mayer.
Pure White Lead—Davis, Chambers & Co.
Fire Brick and Clay—Hartman & Ecker.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Manufacturers' Deposit National Bank.
Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial.
Diarrhœa—Harris' Summer Cordial.
For the Teeth—sozodont.
Cholera—Harris' Cramp Cure.
Vitalia for the Hair—Phalon's.
Dr. Harris' Cramp Cure.
Dyspepsia Remedy—C. F. Galton's.
Vermifuge—B. A. Fahnestock.
Sicilian Hair Renewer—R. P. Hall & Co.
Spalding's Glue.
Dysentery—Harris's Summer Cordial.
Vegetable Oils—Chas. Abel.
Floral Oil—Chas. Abel.
Refinery for Sale—J. C. Buffum.
Cream Ales—Pier, Duncans & Co.
Administrators' Notice.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.

STATE POLITICS.

Of political affairs in Allegheny county, the Harrisburg *Tepic* says: The break in the Republican ranks in Allegheny county seems to be widening every day, with little prospect of an amicable settlement of the difficulty. Disguise it as some may attempt to do, there is nevertheless a fact which cannot be kept out of sight, that the mass of the Republican party are annually becoming more dissatisfied with the manner in which the Republican organization is controlled. There is a ring wherever there is a Republican majority, and this ring is fiercer in the hate of Republicans than of Democrats. The members of such controlling rings, take more pleasure in persecuting Republicans, than they do in opposing Democrats. The reason for this is that such Republicans are honest and fearless in denouncing wrong—that they hate fraud and corruption, and never hesitate to avow the fact. Hence good ring men are bitter in opposition to all such hone-t Republicans, and never allow them to enjoy the fruits of victories which they aided to win. In Allegheny county this has been the case for years, and now the masses of the party there are determined to oppose the evil by taking its organizing. In front of the hedge of the ring. To get rid of the rats they will burn the house down, if necessary. This is the only cause of difference. No man there proposes to repudiate any Republican principle—all that is aimed at is to overthrow corrupt management. The example will not be lost in other parts of the State, where the Republican masses have been too long cheated and insulted by rings, for the good sense and independence of the people prompt them to act for themselves.

The Erie *Dispatch* intimates that M. B. Lowry will be an independent candidate for State Senator.

THE following paragraph, which we quote from the Philadelphia *North American*, contains gratifying assurance of a steamship line from that port. We only hope that the result will not be like former movements of the kind—failures: "We understand that the committee having charge of the proposed Pennsylvania line of steamships to Liverpool is making satisfactory progress, and expects to have all the arrangements closed within a month. The company is now moving in earnest in the matter. The steamers will be built and owned here, and all idea of a foreign interest has been abandoned."

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations made yesterday:

Thermometer.		Barometer.
7 A. M.	70°	7 A. M. 29.7-10
12 M.	93°	12 M. 29.7-10
6 P. M.	99°	6 P. M. 29.6-10

ELSEWHERE.

New York—Clear; S. W.; ther. 83°.
Philadelphia—Clear; N. W.; ther. 78°.
Baltimore—Clear; still breeze; ther. 83°.
Cleveland—Clear; wind S. E.; ther. 80°.
Detroit—Clear; wind S.; ther. 86°.
Cincinnati—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 78°.
Indianapolis—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 78°.
Chicago—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 78°.
St. Louis—Clear; wind W.; ther. 86°.
Louisville—Clear; wind S. E.; ther. 81°.
Little Rock—Clear; wind S.; ther. 87°.
Omaha—Clear; wind S.; ther. 86°.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice.

	Cents
Blakeley Mrs. Amanda, Wellsville, O.	3
Buckley & Bradbury, New Brighton, Pa.	3
Meloney Sallie, Clinton, Pa.	3
Meloney Alice, North Star, Pa.	3
Smith John W., Elk Lick, Pa.	3

EXCELSIOR SPRING WATER, from Saratoga, on draught at Clark's 103 Fifth avenue.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.—Nothing of any import transpired at the Mayor's office yesterday.

THE popular resort is the Brilliant dining saloon, No. 30 Allegheny Diamond.

TIKCARS of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway will soon run to the intersection of Liberty with Grant street.

PROGRESSING.—Work on the new offices for the Pittsburgh Gas Company on Sixth avenue, nearly opposite Turner Hall, is progressing finely, and they will likely be completed this fall.

HOW Is It?—Do the police implicitly obey the orders issued by Mayor Brush, not to congregate on the street corners or patrol their beats in pairs. We do not assert they don't, but we are led to the remarks from recent observations.

EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS AN ACRE.—John R. Bingler, Esq., recently sold an acre of ground, lying near the Allegheny river, Birmingham, Linden street, Hazlewood, for $8,000 cash. A gentleman from Connellsville was the purchaser.

COKE.—We observed an item of 1,959 bushels of coke in the city's gas bill yesterday. We were at a loss to know what it meant, but learned that the bill furnished the Chief of the City Hall Commissioners. The Controller referred that portion of the bill to the Commissioners.

DOGGED MEAN.—A morning cotemporary steals bodily, from the Titusville *Herald*, a fifty line item "On Dogs—More Pisen," and, in order to localize it, adds a few lines at the bottom. This is the meanest case of larceny we have reported for many a day.

THE CITY FUNDS.—It was the intention of the City Treasurer to have had the accounts closed up so as to be able to deposit the amount pended balances yesterday, in compliance with the mandate of the Court, but it had to be deferred, in consequence of no collections having been reached concerning how much was finally in the treasury.

KISSINGER AND VICHY WATERS on draught at Clark's, 103 Fifth avenue.

VACATION.—The Soldiers' Orphan School at Uniontown closed on Thursday, for the summer vacation, and yesterday quite a number of the orphans came down on the Connellsville Railroad to visit friends in the city and adjoining counties. The school will reopen September 1st.

TAKEN TO THE PENITENTIARY.—The following parties, sentenced to the penitentiary, were yesterday taken to that institution to serve out the time given: Martin Lydon, one year; W. J. Graham, one year; Archibald McMingle, three years; James Mason, one year; Samuel Richards, two years.

PERPLEXED.—Yesterday a woman called at the court house, and noticing that the door of the Commissioner's office was closed and locked, anxiously inquired, "How am I to pay my taxes?" she was directed to Major Denniston, Treasurer, where she was relieved of her surplus funds.

For an excellent dinner go to the Brilliant, No. 30 Allegheny Diamond. Only forty cents for a good dinner.

SARATOGA WATER, fresh from the springs, on draught at Clark's drug store, 103 Fifth avenue.

KEEPERS OF HOUSES OF ILL-REPUTE NOTIFIED.—Constables Logan and Bell, of the Seventh and Eighth Wards, have notified all keepers of houses of ill-repute in their respective wards to remove to some other locality within the next five days. In case they do not comply with the notice they are to be prosecuted.

FAMILIAR FACE IN A NEW PLACE.—Years agone M. Portzere kept an Farmer's House, on Penn street, afterwards an efficient police officer under several Mayors, is now the genial host of the Central Hotel, opposite the stock yards, East Liberty. We are glad to see him to keep a hotel, and we note the fact that his old friends may know where to find him.

PENNSYLVANIA FEMALE COLLEGE.—Dr. James Black, now in charge of the Iowa State University, and late of Washington College, has been unanimously elected President of the Pennsylvania Female College. His name is a tower of strength, and will insure success to the new college. The institution will open about the 15th of September.

MARKED EFFECT.—The European war has had a marked effect upon the beer saloons in the vicinity, the sales of some of the more prominent venders of the national beverage being doubled since the war news first commenced to come in. As the excitement over the water increases, the greater the capacity of the sympathizers here. This is one of the ways they show their enthusiasm.

THE HALL POTATO DIGGER.

A Practical Test, and the Result.

Farmers have long felt the necessity for some labor saving implements, which would take the place of the hoe and shovel plow in raising potatoes, the hoe, the most primitive tool used in separating the potato from the soil, has been superseded by the shovel-plow, which, although a decided improvement on the hoe, still involves great labor and expense. The shovel plow leaves much to be done in the way of uncovering the tubers, as it does not throw them to the surface. Various experiments have been made with a view to discovering a digger which would, with an ordinary slow motion, unearth the potato and leave it ready for picking. This discovery has at last been made by Mr. John Hall, Jr., who has been schooled in the plow business, and who has for several years so successfully managed the celebrated "Valley Forge Plow Works." This gentleman has spent years in experimenting, and his investigations have been crowned with success. He has patented a potato digger, which is really a plow, with an apparatus attached for throwing the potatoes all to the surface, so that the "pickers" can follow in the wake of the plow and complete the work in the shortest possible time. This plow was patented a few months ago, and is now ready to be introduced to the public. It is scarcely necessary to refer to the many improvements made on the plow line Hall's, the name of any of whom is sufficient to guarantee extra reliability. No man has done more towards improving and perfecting the plow than the Halls, and this invention will be hailed as one of the most valuable and important.

We were yesterday invited to be present at a public test of Hall Jr.'s Patent Potato Digger, and in company with numerous other gentlemen we viewed the fruit and garden farm of Mr. James Sheridan, at McKee's Rocks, where the test was to take place. Mr. Thomas J. Sheridan, a son of the proprietor, hitched a two horses team to one of the plows and uncovered a couple of potatoes, four hundred feet long, in the presence of the spectators. The plow consists of a triangular shaped shovel, over which the earth in the row passes, and is sifted by means of a riddle, the motion of which throws the potatoes to the surface, and leaves them in ready to be placed in baskets. The riddle consists of a series of parallel rods, which are caused by an agitating wheel, so as to throw the potatoes out of the ground. We need not describe the apparatus, it being sufficient to state that it does the work in the most perfect manner.

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COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Sentences in the Quarter Sessions.

Judges Sterrett, Stowa and Collier held a session of the Criminal Court yesterday, when the following business was transacted:

The motion for a new trial in the case of Thomas H. Eshman and James Mason, convicted of burglarizing the shoe store of Mr. King, on Smithfield street, was overruled. Hereupon a motion in arrest of judgment was made, the defendants were each sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years.

Archibald McMingle, convicted of burglary, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary. John Roach, who was implicated in the same robbery, but who, when tried, exhibited an exceedingly bad character, was sent to the workhouse for three months. Morrison pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery and was sentenced to pay the costs and ten dollars.

James Lenhart and Peter Weyman, convicted of robbing a German at Sharpsburg, were each sentenced to the workhouse for three months, the latter for a new trial having been overruled.

Wm. J. Graham, who plead guilty to two charges of larceny, was next called up for sentence. The Court, however, concluded not to only be passed upon one indictment. Defendant was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

James Guest, convicted of the larceny of tools from D. Jones, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

Martin Lydon, convicted of robbery from the person of Mary Ann Hagan, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. The Court suspended sentence in another Indictment.

Joseph Samuels, who plead guilty to the larceny of rope from a boat on the Allegheny river, was sentenced to the workhouse for six days.

Samuel Richards, convicted of the larceny of ropes from Thomas Fawcett and Peter Dressel, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years—one on each indictment.

Henry Plunkett, colored, who was convicted of assault and battery, and who has been in jail since June 10th, was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny County, July 22, 1870:

William Pilsworth, to Charles Simms, July 5, 1870; Lot No. 1 in plan of lots laid out by Wm. Pilsworth, borough of Mt. Washington..$450.

Wm. Pilsworth, to Chas. Simms, June 1, 1870; lots Nos. 2 and 3 in Pilsworth's plan of Mt. Washington, with buildings.....$1,000.

Samuel Aissell to Robert Butler, May 2, 1870; lots Nos. 2 and 3 in Samuel Aissell's plan, borough of Allentown.....$2,000.

Benjamin H. Fox to Jacob Closser, April 16, 1868; lots #2 and 10 in Fox's plan, as an addition to Lorenburg, Chartiers township..$500

E. S. Morrow to Conn Cipperich, December 15, 1866; 25 by 150 feet on Fairmount street, Third ward, Allegheny city.....$275.

E. S. Morrow to John Huckestein, December 15, 1866; two lots, 25 by 150 feet each, on Fairmount street, Third ward, Allegheny city.....$400.

William McConnell to Peter Dadrich, July 14, 1870; part of lots Nos. 12 and 13, in borough of Millvale, Allegheny county, with buildings.....$1,500.

Wm. F. Casey to P. G. Duff, July 21, 1870; 30 by 57 feet 6 inches on Mercer street, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.....$4,500.

Sabbath School Celebration.

The Sabbath School connected with the Sixth Presbyterian Church, Rev. S. J. Wilson, pastor, held a very pleasant picnic excursion to Peterson's Grove, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, on Thursday. The day was a most delightful one for an occasion of this kind, and that it was pleasantly spent, no one who attended will gainsay. At a meeting held on the picnic ground before starting, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Rev. Wilson and the officers are tendered to W. D. Patterson Esq., for the gentlemanly and efficient manner in which he conducted the cars, and the officers of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad for their kindness and courtesies extended in the matter of transportation.

THAT BLIND WOMAN.—The blind woman who sits on Fifth avenue, above the COMMERCIAL office, day in and out, grinding away at an antiquated organ, the music from which would melt the heart of a stone, did a bad business yesterday morning. The reason of this was because her husband, a strapping fellow, lame and hearty, sat alongside or her to assist in taking the change. Several benevolent persons, who witnessed the proceedings, learning that the able bodied man near her was her husband, withheld the penny daily dropped in her box, and she being apprised of the impropriety sent him home. The above facts and we give them merely to show the character of some of the mendicants whom a charitable public sometimes maintain.

FEARFUL LEAP.

A Man Jumps from a Third-story Window While Suffering from Mania-a-Potu—He Escapes with a Broken Leg.

A man named Henry Wedge, driver of the Bull's Head Hotel wagon, yesterday morning, about two o'clock, while suffering from an attack of mania-a-potu, jumped from the third-story window of the hotel, Second avenue, to the pavement, a distance of fully thirty feet, escaping with a broken leg.

It appears that he has been drinking excessively for some time past, and a few days ago was somewhat strange in his demeanor. He became remarkably insane Thursday after-noon, and made his appearance on the roof of the hotel, shouting to an imaginary crowd below that if they did not get out of the way he would jump down on their heads. Some of the people about the hotel succeeded in getting him inside, and he was placed in a bed in the Third story, when some of the inmates of the hotel took care of him, using every endeavor to keep him quiet. He made no violent demonstration but kept talking constantly about his horses and getting them ready to go out. Late in the evening he insisted in hitching them up, saying that he would be fined ten dollars if he did not get them out. About two o'clock he loafered on the window, and suddenly left his bed and attempted to descend by procuring but one of the two females who was watching him joined to the window, and as he was about jumping out she dropped the window. He has left no room his body and she was caught in holding him there like a mouse in a trap until assistance came, when he was pulled in. Soon after he jumped up on the window sill, way down stairs and into the street. The women followed, one of them carrying a lighted candle, and they shouted at the top of their voices for help. The alarm was also received Avenue to Grant street and up Grant, sweeping from Grant to Ferry, and a large number of people to rush to their windows, and the appearance of a man with a slight supply of clothing created considerable excitement. The man, however, returned a short time after, and, now in the custody of officers, arrest during his parole is certainly remarkable. Once he believes the best course to pursue is that of a triangular shaped shovel, over which the earth in the row passes, and is sifted by means of a riddle, the motion of which throws the potatoes to the surface, and leaves them in ready to be placed in baskets. The riddle consists of a series of parallel rods, which are caused by an agitating wheel, so as to throw the potatoes out of the ground. We need not describe the apparatus, it being sufficient to state that it does the work in the most perfect manner.

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Personal.

Rev. Alexander Clark, we understand, intends entering the lecture field this winter. He will deliver a course of four or five lectures, and we would advise associations under whose auspices lectures are given to secure Mr. Clark's services.

Ex-Mayor Blackmore, J. C. McCarthy, Esq., Warden Scandrett, of the county jail, W. C. Smythe, Esq., of the *Dispatch*, and a number of others, leave this morning for Lone Branch. The latter named gentleman will be the guest of Matt. Canning, Esq.

J. C. Jeffrey, Esq., for many years conductor of the West Newton accommodation train, is laying ill at Philadelphia.

William Clawson, Esq., will leave this morning for a trip North. Alderman Floyd and Donaldson will attend to the duties of the office until the return of the Coroner.

Justice Hamilton, of Birmingham, is erecting a handsome new building adjoining his office on Carson street.

Justice J. F. Helsel, of the same borough will leave next week for Western Virginia to look up a site for the proposed colony which he and a number of others in East Birmingham, are about to organize in that locality. Several gentlemen are now sojourning there, and when the Squire joins them a site will likely be decided upon. 21,000 acres in Pendleton and Preston counties can be purchased for $15,000, and it is probable this tract will be purchased.

Justice Salisbury, of Birmingham, is so badly afflicted with rheumatism as to be unable to set foot on that from home to his office.

Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh, although a Republican candidate for Pettyjohn's seat, is time to attend to his magisterial duties, and only a small number since performed the nuptial ceremony of a Mr. Young and Miss Kelly—remark that the Squire is ready at all times for any thing connubial.

To-morrow at noon the Knights of Pythias will start on their excursion to Loughead Lake with three buffets, $1650 for engines with two boilers, $1850 for engine alone, including all attachments, $1250; two or three boilers, $1,000; Hubbard & Worthen, Brooklyn, engineers; three Reed Bulls, two boilers, $2,000; $250 engines alone; $2,750; with two boilers, $3,000; all attachments, $4,000; for two boilers, $3,800; Seguin Iron Works, Bulls, two boilers, $3,000; three boilers, $3,200; J. Cooper & Co., Mt. Vernon, Ohio, engines with three boilers, $3,750; engines alone, $1,000; with two boilers, $3,000; engines alone, $1,250.

After considering it was agreed by the Board that General McArthur and Engineer Croghan should proceed to St. Louis and examine the engines recently built by the Fort Pitt Foundry for the Water Works of that city. A further consideration of the matter will be had on their return, and the contract for the important work awarded.

The Williamsport Races.

The September meeting of the Herdic Park Association at Williamsport, Pa., is announced for September 13 14, 15 and 16, and from the extensive arrangements which have been made, it bids fair to excel any meeting of the Association that has ever before been held. The premiums for distribution on this occasion amount to the favorable sum of $4,500. On Tuesday, September 13, a purse of $1,000 and another of $2,000 will be competed for. Wednesday, 14, purses of $1,000 and $2,500 will be distributed. Thursday, 15, the last day set apart for running horses, a purse of $1,000 will be divided between the five fastest horses, and $5,000 will be awarded to any horse beating 2:42 in this race. A purse of $4,000 is also put up for division among the four fastest horses that can be beaten 2:30. Friday, Sept. 16th, two purses, one of $1,000 for horses that have never beaten 2:40, and the other of $1,000 for 2:50 nags, will be awarded. The Association will give $75,000 for any horse beating 2:12 in this race. For full details the reader is referred to the announcement in another column.

Will Open Soon.

As we have before announced, the original One Dollar Store at No 667 Broadway, New York, is about to establish a branch in this city, for which purpose the management have secured premises at 76 Fifth avenue. Contracts are engaged in fitting up the apartment in a suitable style, and ere long the opening of the great store will be announced. We learn that it is the purpose of the management to keep on hand a large and efficient corps of lady clerks, and that every other facility will be given for the rapid disposal of the goods will be simple and complete. The store will be fitted up with a view of affording every facility for the immense business which the novelty of the enterprise and the attractions of only the standard price of one dollar are sure to secure. The firm's present stock of goods will be opened at the one dollar store will be on a very large style of ladies' and gentlemens' jewelry, silver ware of every description, fancy goods and notions of all conceivable kinds, and thousands of other articles. Due announcement of the opening will be made in these columns.

ZACHERL.—The Insecticide Zacherl is a Fearful Revelation for the extermination of bed-bugs, roaches, flies, &c. It consists of a small tin box with an air valve at the top and a small tube at the side. The box being filled with a powder, which is certain death to all insects, a pressure of the air valve forces this powder through the tube, which is small, and by means of which the destructive powder may be conveyed to the cracks, crevices and other hiding places of bugs &c. Persons who are troubled with insects can at once get the Insecticide. It is for sale at a low price by Charles Abel & Co., No. 127 Wylie avenue.

"FREEMENS' BILL